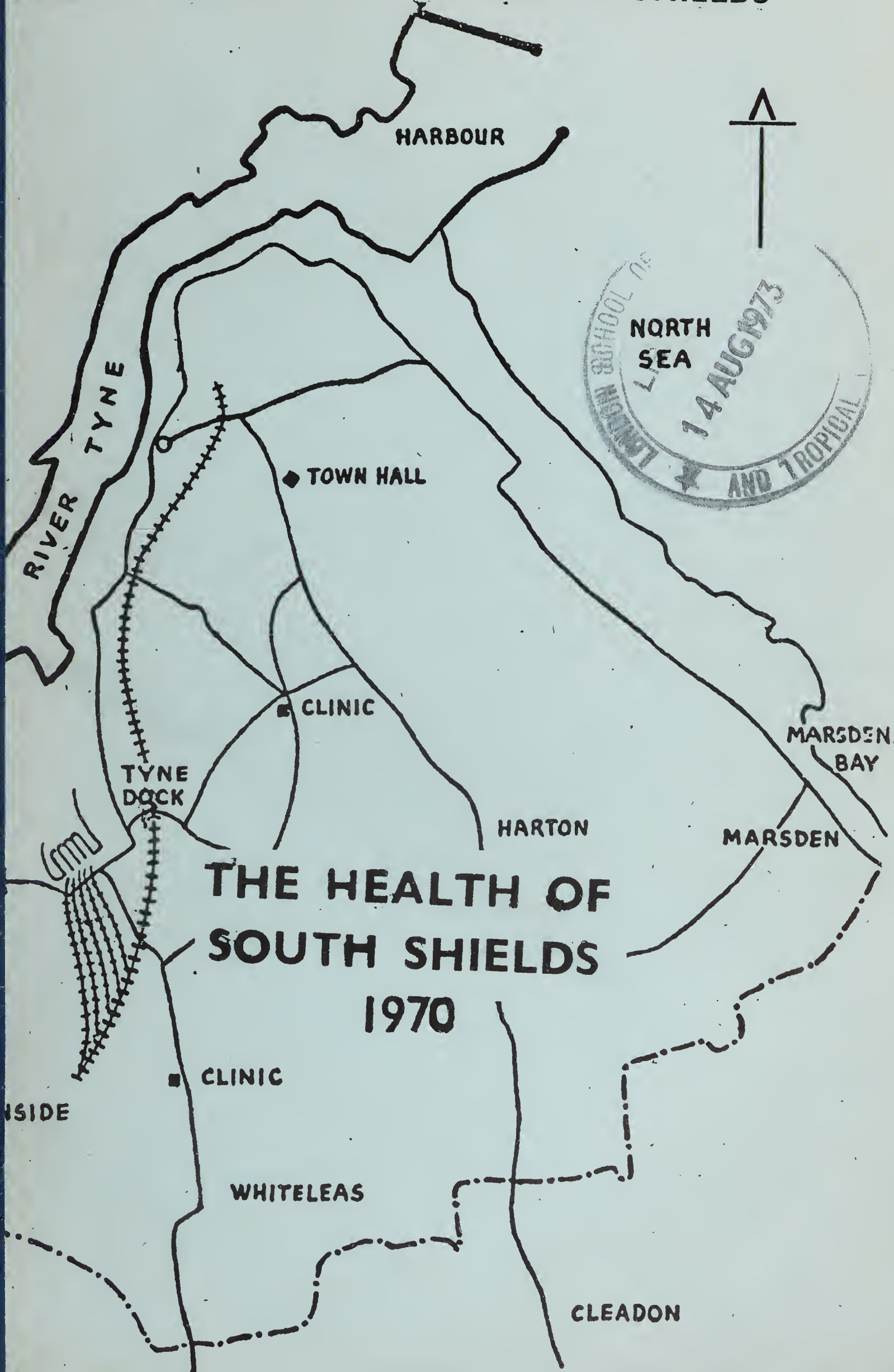


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1970

I. D. LEITCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



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HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

As at December, 1970

THE MAYOR:

ALDERMAN W. NEWBY

THE CHAIRMAN;

COUNCILLOR R. RAMSEY

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. M. A. Madsen	Councillor A. L. Elliott
Alderman A. M. Maguire	Councillor M. H. Lynn
Councillor T. Bell	Councillor W. Mackey
Councillor T. P. Collins	Councillor H. K. Malcolm
Councillor J. B. Crawley	Councillor Mrs. M. Newby
Councillor M. Diamond	Councillor Mrs. J. M. H. Raffle

STAFF OF HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

As at December 1970

Medical and Dental Staff:

The Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical
Officer and Director of Welfare Services

I. D. LEITCH M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School
Medical Officer and Deputy Director of Welfare Services

ENID M. YOUNG M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers in Department

JEAN WALMSLEY M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

MIRA BHATIA M.B., B.S. (Resigned 17.5.70)

VERONICA LYNCH M.B., B.S., (Resigned 31.10.70)

VALERIE CALDER M.B., B.S.

GITIKA BANNERJEE M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Commenced 1.6.70)

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer

T. W. CLARKSON B.D.S.

Dental Officers
(and School Dental Officers)

MOYA KENT B.D.S.

J. P. BLUNT L.D.S.

(Sessional)

Consultant Dental Anaesthetist

D. C. F. BANKS M.D., D.A.

(Sessional)

Consultant Psychiatrist

(Child Guidance - in conjunction with Sunderland County Borough)

R. N. STANSFIELD M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician *

P. M. ROOZE M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases *

COL. B. LEVY M.D.

Consultant Adviser in Paediatrics *

MARGARET TAYLOR D.C.H., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Adviser in Mental Subnormality *

W. H. K. CARPENTER M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Consultant Adviser in Mental Illness

N. J. KELLY M.B., D.C.H., D.A.O., D.P.M.

Nursing and Allied Staff:

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse

S E. MYCOCK S.R.N., S.C.M., S.R.F.N., H.V., (Cert) (Retired 23.1.70)

Senior Health Visitor (Acting Superintendent 26.1.70)

Mrs. M. STEWART S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., (Cert)

15 Health Visitors

7 School Nurses

1 Auxiliary Nurse

4 Clinic Assistants

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

MISS J. BARKER S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

16 Domiciliary Midwives

Physiotherapist

MISS R. HENDERSON

(sessional)

Matron Day Nurseries

MRS. C. HENDERSON N.N.E.B., Cert.

MRS. C. ROBSON N.N.E.B., Cert.

1 Deputy Matron

1 Warden

11 Nursery Nurses

12 Student Nursery Nurses

Superintendent, Home Nursing

MISS J. McDONALD S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Cert.)

17 Home Nurses

Other Staff:

Speech Therapist

MISS C. MARR (Resigned 12.6.70)

Welfare Services:

Chief Social Work Officer

C. H. YOUNG

Senior Social Workers

W. SCOTT A.I.S.W.

D. JOHNSTON

8 Social Workers

5 Welfare Assistants

1 Home Teacher

Supervisor of Accommodation

J. R. HALL A.C.I.S.

Home Help Supervisor

MRS. A. BARNES I.H.H.O.

Stewards and Stewardesses of Residential Homes

Ancillary Staff

General Administration and Clerical Staff:

Senior Officer for Administration

J. A. BREWIS D.M.A.

2 Administrative Assistants

31 Clerks (including School Health Service)

3 Typists

Educational Psychologist

(in conjunction with Education Committee)

I. R. McKENZIE B.Sc. (Psych.)

(x)

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit

MRS. I. HOULT D.T.M.H.

4 Teachers of Mentally Handicapped

4 Assistant Supervisors

1 Trainee

1 Nurse S.R.N. Special Care Unit

Superintendent of Adult Work Centres

K. W. SHEPHERD R.M.N.

3 Handicraft Instructors

(John Wright Centre)

Supervisor of Adult Mental Health Training Centre

J. H. HEATH (Commenced 5.1.70)

3 Assistant Supervisors

1 Trainee

Ambulance Service:

Ambulance Superintendent

H. BAILEY F.I.A.O.

29 Driver Attendants

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector

R. V. ROBINSON D.M.A., M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

J. SMITH M.A.P.H.I.

4 Senior District Public Health Inspectors

6 District Public Health Inspectors

2 Technical Assistants

2 Pupil Public Health Inspectors

2 Rodent Operators

1 General Assistant (I.D)

Borough Analyst

W. GORDON-CAREY F.R.I.C. (part time)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough and on the work of the Department in 1970.

Taking into account the trend of recent years the further fall in the live birth rate from 14.3 in 1969 to 13.7 in 1970 is not unexpected. There were unfortunately some increases in the mortality rates of infants; thus the overall infant mortality rate rose from 20.00 to 27.00 on in 1970, whilst perinatal mortality increased from 30 to 34 per thousand total live and still births. At a time when ante-natal facilities and other services for the care care of mothers and children are now so well developed this adverse trend is not readily explained. Apart from this the many other statistics contained in the Report do not call for special comment in this introduction.

During the year the Home Nursing Service after many years of operation as a service provided by the South Shields District Nursing Association was transferred to the Corporation as a direct service, in order that full co-ordination with other parts of the Authority's nursing services could be developed. The members of the Association must be specially thanked for their pioneering work in introducing the service in South Shields long before the Local Authority had statutory power to provide Home Nurses and for the subsequent expansion and growth to meet the nursing needs of the community today.

There were a number of staff changes during the year and amongst these the retiral of Miss E. Mycock, Superintendent Health Visitor, in January 1970 is noted. Miss Mycock, had by her special qualities earned considerable respect from all her colleagues and the staff of the Department as well as hospital staffs and general practitioners. We all wish her well in her retirement.

On personal reflection over the past twenty years or so during my tenure of office, one is impressed by the many developments which have taken place over this period in the field of preventive medicine and some of these are briefly referred to below.

For instance the abatement of smoke pollution now actively in progress gives some satisfaction when one contemplates the difficulties in the early years following the 1956 Clean Air Act. To have observed the final stages in the successful control and even eradication of serious infectious diseases has been particularly rewarding; taking tuberculosis as an example we find that the incidence and deaths now standing at 34 and nil respectively in 1970, were in fact 203 and 61 in 1950. This achievement has been due to many factors and the contribution of preventative medical procedures such as BCG vaccination and skin testing of certain age groups has undoubtedly been significant. The story is very similar in looking across the whole field of infectious diseases and taking into account the spectacular development of public vaccination schemes, of which the most recent is the scheme for vaccination against German Measles, the success of these methods of prevention becomes evident. I am particularly grateful for the co-operation of parents in responding so well to these schemes but I must also stress as I have often done previously the vital importance of continuing this co-operation by participating in all of the vaccination and immunisation arrangements which are now available.

There is only one group of infectious diseases which cannot be included in these comments and I refer to the venereal diseases which unfortunately remain still relatively uncontrolled in spite of considerable effort to inform the community of the cause and in spite of well organised arrangements to trace sources of infection.

The changing roles of the various nursing staffs of the Local Health Authority call for some comment. The Health Visitor's work is now much more widely appreciated by the other branches of the Health Service as compared with the situation in the nineteen fifties, whilst the functions of the Home Nurse and the Domiciliary Midwife are similarly seen as significant to the health of the community. The increased opportunity for closer working between general practitioners and local authority nurses is now taken for granted but this has only come about as a result of a great deal of careful effort over a long

period. A similar pattern is discernible in the gradual increase and interest in Health Centres; the first local discussions took place in 1950 with rather negative results whereas a new health centre is due to be opened in the town in 1972 and a further centre is in a stage of active planning.

Finally, at a time when I have already relinquished my duties as Medical Officer of Health and when much national reorganisation is about to take place affecting us all, I would like to record my very warm thanks to all the members of the staff who have served the Department and the community so devotedly over the years: I extend to them my very best wishes for the future. I am particularly indebted as always to the members of the Committee for their help and encouragement. I would like to express my gratitude also to officers of other Departments of the Corporation, colleagues and nursing staffs in other branches of the National Health Service whose co-operation has been so helpful over the past years.

I wish to thank particularly Dr. Young who succeeds me and Mr. Robinson, Chief Public Health Inspector, for their work in preparing this report.

I. D. LEITCH

Medical Officer of Health

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS

Part I

General Data and Vital Statistics

Area and Population

Vital Statistics

Natural, Social and Economic
Conditions

Births

Deaths

Mothers and Infants

AREA AND POPULATION

Area of Borough.....	4,877 acres
Including inland water but excluding fore- shore and tidal water -	301 acres
Population:	
Census 1961.....	109,544
Estimated June 1970.....	104,600
Density (Persons per acre).....	21.4
Inhabited Houses (at 31 December 1970).....	36,499
Rateable Value.....	£3,317,771
Product of Id. Rate (estimated).....	£13,705

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (corrected)	
Number.....	1,429
Rate per 1,000 population.....	13.67
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births).....	10.0%
Stillbirths	
Number.....	24
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths..	17.0
Total live and stillbirths.....	1,453
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year).....	39
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.....	27.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legiti- mate live births.....	25.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births.....	49.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births).....	19.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births).....	18.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths).....	34.0
Maternal mortality (including abortion).....	
Number of deaths.....	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths..	-

ANNUAL REPORT

Natural, Social and Economic Conditions

Water Supply

Details of the town's water supply are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

Industries and Unemployment

The principal industries in the Borough are ship-building, ship repairing, coal mining and export. Light industries (electrical) and engineering fittings, tailoring gowns etc. have now been established for some years and these provide employment for many women.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Employment Exchange, Mr. J. Gillespie, for the following information relating to unemployment.

The average numbers on the live registers taken from the monthly returns were as follows:

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Men (aged 18 - 64).....	1278	1949	2461	2750	2593
Boys (aged 15 - 17).....	76	100	114	149	143
Women (aged 18 - 24)...	210	309	320	307	362
Girls (aged 15 - 17)...	<u>35</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>60</u>
	<u>1599</u>	<u>2410</u>	<u>2931</u>	<u>3250</u>	<u>3158</u>

The maximum number of registered unemployed persons during 1970 was as follows:

Men.....	3002
Boys.....	158
Women.....	377
Girls.....	<u>53</u>
	<u>3590</u>

The minimum number of registered unemployed persons was in the period ending November 1970, the figures being as

follows:

Men.....	2357
Boys.....	124
Women.....	373
Girls.....	58
	<hr/>
	2912
	<hr/>

Births

There were 1429 live births during the year, comprising 748 males and 681 females. The crude birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.7 which is the lowest figure ever recorded in South Shields. The birth rate for 1969 was 14.3 per 1,000 population. The area comparability factor was 0.98 giving an adjusted birth rate for 1970 of 13.4 per 1,000 population. The birth rate was once again lower than the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which in 1970 was 16.0 per 1,000 population. The decline in both the local and national birth rate continues.

Stillbirths

The number of stillbirths recorded was 24 (14 males and 10 females) representing a stillbirth rate of 17.0 per total live and stillbirths.

The corresponding figure for 1969 was 14.0. The stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 13.0 per 1,000 total births.

The major factors associated with the stillbirths in 1970 were antepartum haemorrhage and intra uterine complications of pregnancy and labour, all of which were unavoidable.

Illegitimate Births

There were 144 (63 male and 81 female) illegitimate live births, this being 10.0% of the total live births, the same percentage as in the previous year. There were two illegitimate stillbirths, representing 9% of the total stillbirths in the town. The stillbirth rate for illegitimate births is therefore 14.0 per 1,000 total illegitimate births compared with 13.0 per 1,000 in 1969.

Excess of Births over Deaths

The natural increase of population was 75 compared with 183 in 1969 and an average of 497 for the past decade.

Deaths

There were 1354 deaths (713 male and 641 female) registered during the year among South Shields residents. This represents a crude death rate of 12.9 compared with the rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population for 1969. The comparability factor for South Shields is 1.16 and this gives an adjusted death rate of 15.0 per 1,000 population.

Table 1, page 9 compares the 1970 birth and death rates for South Shields with the national rates and those of neighbouring authorities.

Causes of Death

The principal causes of death are given in the following table:

Cause	Number of Deaths 1970	% 1970	% 1969
Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.....	623	46.0	49.4
Cancer (including Leukaemia).....	271	20.0	20.5
Respiratory diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).....	239	17.6	16.6
Accidents, suicides and violence.....	40	3.0	3.3

The detailed breakdown of deaths by age, sex and cause is given in Table 2 on pages 10 to 14.

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System.

This group remains by far the most common cause of death in the community accounting for half the total deaths in the Borough. Of this number, 423 (31.0%) were due to coronary disease and angina. The continuing increase in the number of deaths from coronary disease gives rise to grave concern. In South Shields 96 of the deaths from this cause occurred in men and women under the age of 65, representing 7.1% of all deaths.

Cerebro-vascular disease of the nervous system, more commonly known as strokes, accounted for 187 deaths (82 male and 105 female), this being 13.7% of the total deaths.

Deaths from Cancer

There were 271 deaths, (149 male and 122 female) from all forms of cancer during 1970 compared with 273 in 1969. This accounted for 20.0% of the total deaths in the town, giving a cancer death rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population. As in previous years, cancer of the lung accounted for the highest number of deaths, followed by cancer of the stomach and cancer of the breast.

There were 81 deaths (61 male and 20 female) from lung cancer and of these, 32 occurred in men and 6 women below the age of 65.

Respiratory Diseases

Deaths from diseases of the respiratory tract, excluding tuberculosis and lung cancer, totalled 239 (140 male and 99 female). Of these, 90 were due to bronchitis and it can safely be assumed that a large proportion of these persons were sufferers from chronic bronchitis.

Accidents, Suicides and Violence

The total deaths in this group was 40. Of these, 7 deaths were due to suicide and further details of these are given in the report of the mental health services. Of the remaining 33 deaths, 14 were due to motor vehicle accidents and 19 were due to a variety of other accidents, the percentage of deaths due to road accidents of all accidental deaths being 35.0 compared with 38.6 in 1969.

I mentioned in my 1968 report that we had established an Accident Register of all children admitted to hospital between 0 - 15 years as a result of an accident. The figures for 1970 are given below:

Head Injuries.....	79
Poisoning.....	54
Burns and Scalds..	2
Fractured Limbs...	5
Other Injuries....	19

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 39 (25 male and 14 female) representing an infant mortality rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 18.0 for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate in South Shields in 1969 was 20.0. Seven of the infant deaths in 1970 were illegitimate births. The principal cause of death was immaturity.

Neo-Natal Mortality

The number of deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age was 27, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 19.00 compared with 17.00 in 1969. Of these, 26 deaths were in the first week of life, this period therefore accounting for 66.6% of all deaths under the age of one year.

Peri-Natal Mortality

This term refers to stillbirths, plus deaths of infants under one week of age and since it is often a matter of pure chance whether an infant dies before birth or immediately afterwards, this figure gives an accurate indication of infant loss before and during the birth process. The peri-natal mortality rate for South Shields in 1970 was 34.0 per 1,000 total births, compared with a national rate of 23.0. In 1969 the South Shields peri-natal mortality rate was 30.0. Details of stillbirths and infant deaths for the past ten years are given in the following table:

Year	Number of Stillbirths	Deaths of Infants during first week of life	Peri-natal Mortality Rates	Deaths of Infants between one week and twelve months
1961	49	32	38.8	20
1962	46	29	36.4	16
1963	42	20	30.3	13
1964	45	29	36.5	15
1965	32	25	29.1	16
1966	29	19	27.1	22
1967	23	23	26.7	8
1968	32	16	28.3	15
1969	22	24	30.0	7
1970	24	26	34.0	13

Maternal Mortality

In 1970 there were no deaths from causes associated with childbirth.

Coroner's Inquests

I am indebted to the Coroner, Mr. A. Henderson, for the following information.

Some 157 deaths were notified to the Coroner's Officer during 1970. Inquests were held on 34 of these and 118 post mortem examinations were carried out. Inquests were held for the following reasons:

Accidental deaths consisting of accidents	
at home, work or on the roads in the Borough	17
Suicide.....	8
Industrial Disease.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	5
Total	<u>33</u>

Cremations

During 1970, 1094 cremations were carried out at the Corporation Crematorium as follows:

South Shields residents.....	767
Jarrow residents.....	145
Hebburn residents.....	108
Boldon residents.....	37
Others.....	37
Total	<u>1094</u>

In additions, 8 South Shields residents were cremated at Sunderland Crematorium and 5 at Newcastle Crematorium. The total of South Shields residents cremated after death in 1970 was 780 which is equivalent to 57.6 of the total deaths. The corresponding proportion for 1969 was 42.1%.

Deaths in Hospital and Other Institutions

There were 730 deaths (54.0% of South Shields residents in hospitals or other institutions. Further details are given in Table 4 on page 16.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS - SOUTH SHIELDS AND NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES

Authority	Population	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Still-birth RATE	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of Live Births)
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted					
England & Wales	48,987,700	16.0		11.7		13.0	18.0	12.0	23.0	8.0
South Shields	104,600	13.7	13.4	12.9	15.0	17.0	27.0	19.0	34.0	10.0
Gateshead CB	100,060	16.0	15.50	12.10	13.80	11.0	9.0	5.0	14.0	8.0
Newcastle CB	236,730	14.09	14.09	13.38	14.72	11.56	20.38	12.59	20.44	12.00
Tynemouth CB	71,680	15.53	15.22	12.51	13.39	18.52	26.06	10.78	26.46	9.61
Sunderland CB	271,630	17.6	16.4	11.9	14.0	17.0	21.0	12.0	28.0	8.0
Durham County	823,720	15.6	15.6	11.8	13.7	13.0	19.0	13.0	25.0	6.0
Northumberland County	512,600	13.98	14.12	12.54	12.93	12.81	16.05	10.88	21.22	5.71

CAUSES OF DEATH by Age and Sex 1970 (as supplied by the Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years							75 and over	
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal diseases.....	M F	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
B6(1) Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis.....	M F	4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -
B6(2) Other Tuberculosis.....	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
B11 Meningococcal Infection.....	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B14 Measles.....	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.....	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.....	M F	5 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	3 -	- -
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus.	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach....	M F	13 13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	- -	3 1	2 7	- 4

TABLE 2 continued

Cause of death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 1 week	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								75 and over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine..	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	4
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	4
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx.....	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm Lung, Bronchus	M	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	22	20	9
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6	8
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.....	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	6	4
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.....	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	3
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate...	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
B19(10) Leukaemia.....	M	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms.....	M	35	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	7	10	10
	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	16	13
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus.....	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
B23 Anaemias.....	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
B46(3) Mental Disorders.....	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B24 Meningitis.....	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

TABLE 2 continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks to under 1 year	Age in years							75 and over	
					Age in years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-		65-
B26(4) Multiple Sclerosis.....	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B26(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System.	M	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.....	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1
B27 Hypertensive Disease.....	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	2
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease.....	M	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	35	51
	F	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	60
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease.....	M	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	19
	F	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	35
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease.....	M	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	13	33
	F	105	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	71
B36(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System.....	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	0
	F	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
B31 Influenza.....	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B32 Pneumonia.....	M	59	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	30
	F	64	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	41
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema.....	M	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	16	18
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
B33(2) Asthma.....	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
B37(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	M	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	F	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

TABLE 2 continued

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in Years								75 and over
					Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
BE45 Symptoms and Ill defined Conditions	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3		
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	M	13	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	1		
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BE48 All other accidents.....	M	9	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-		
	F	8	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1		
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries.....	M	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-		
BE50 All other External Causes.....	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	F	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	713	17	8	2	29	7	52	141	229	221		
	F	641	19	4	3	12	5	29	62	198	314		

TABLE 3
DEATHS DURING 1970 OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Causes of Death	Sex	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total
Respiratory Infection	Males	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal Obstruction	Males	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Heart Disease	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	Males	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury	Males	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	Males	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	6
	Females	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Immaturity	Males	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
	Females	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Accidental Asphyxia	Males	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Females	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		30	-	-	-	6	2	-	1	39

TABLE 4

DEATHS DURING 1970 IN INSTITUTIONS AND TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

	Deaths in Institutions in the Borough		Deaths of South Shields Residents in Institutions outside the Borough	Transferable Deaths	
	Residents	Non Residents		Residents	Non Residents
General Hospital.....	453	170	-	-	170
Ingham Infirmary.....	171	74	-	-	74
Deans Hospital.....	26	1	-	-	1
Cleadon Park Hospital..	9	7	-	-	7
RVI Newcastle.....	-	-	9	9	-
General Hospital, Newcastle.....	-	-	12	12	-
Havelock & Grindon Hall Hospital, Sunderland.	-	-	4	4	-
Cherry Knowle Hospital, Ryhope.....	-	-	1	1	-
Palmer Memorial Hospital, Jarrow.....	-	-	4	4	-
Shotley Bridge Hospital	-	-	4	4	-
Seaham Hall Hospital...	-	-	1	1	-
Royal Infirmary, Sunderland.....	-	-	2	2	-
Hebburn Hospital.....	-	-	1	1	-
Other Hospitals.....	-	-	33	33	-
Conrad House Elswick...	-	-	-	-	-
Private Addresses.....	-	-	13	13	-
Other Places.....	-	-	3	3	-
	659	252	87	87	252

TABLE 5
POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS
For South Shields during 1970 and Previous Years

Year	Population: Registrar-General's Estimate Middle of each year	LIVE BIRTHS		Under 1 Year of Age			At all Ages
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1960	108600	2004	18.5	41	21.0	1306	12.0
1961	109350	2013	18.4	52	26.0	1322	12.1
1962	109300	2023	18.4	45	22.0	1308	12.0
1963	109080	2007	18.4	33	16.4	1377	12.6
1964	108770	1938	18.2	44	22.4	1200	11.0
1965	108540	1925	17.7	41	21.3	1314	12.1
1966	108110	1744	16.1	41	23.5	1253	15.7
1967	107760	1694	15.7	31	18.0	1092	10.1
1968	107210	1662	15.5	31	19.0	1359	12.7
1969	106150	1513	14.3	31	20.0	1331	12.5
1970	104600	1429	13.7	39	27.0	1354	12.9

TABLE 6
VITAL STATISTICS 1881 - 1970

Year	Estimated Population	Birth Rate	General Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Death Rates from									
						Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Diarthoea	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	Other Respiratory Diseases	Cancer	Diseases of Heart and Circulation
Mean 1881-1800	66520	38.8	20.5	140	•	.34	.45	.10	.44	.78	1.84	•	3.55	•	1.64
Mean 1891-1900	87022	36.1	20.1	166	•	.44	.22	.11	.45	.93	1.60	1.00	3.76	.63	1.72
Mean 1901-1910	104186	33.9	18.0	140	81.1	.45	.17	.16	.47	.66	1.50	.71	2.94	.72	1.81
Mean 1911-1920	109843	28.9	18.1	156	72.9	.38	.09	.09	.26	.61	1.53	.59	4.23	.90	1.75
Mean 1921-1930	122170	23.2	14.0	99	50.4	.19	.08	.08	.19	.29	1.33	.44	2.84	1.09	1.87
Mean 1931-1940	110635	17.7	13.7	81	65.7	.12	.03	.17	.08	.14	1.12	.34	1.95	1.44	3.17
Mean 1941-1950	97994	20.1	14.3	70	44.3	.03	.00	.09	.03	.12	0.92	.17	1.78	1.92	3.81
Mean 1951-1960	107867	18.8	11.7	28	39.4	.01	•	•	•	.02	0.24	.12	1.43	2.24	3.27
Mean 1961-1970	107887	16.6	11.9	21.6	31.7	•	•	•	•	.01	.07	.01	1.40	2.41	5.06

• Not Available

Part II

Services Under the
National Health Services Act 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Health Visiting

Home Nursing

Vaccination and Immunisation

Ambulance Service

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Home Help Service

Mental Health Services

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Vital Statistics

A summary of statistics for mothers and infants is set out on pages 2 and 3 of this report.

Ante-Natal Clinics

During 1970, ante-natal sessions continued to be held at the Stanhope Parade Clinics, Steward Crescent Community Hall and Boldon Lane Clinic. One evening session was held each week for the benefit of mothers who were working or had large families or who, for other reasons, found it easier to attend in the evening.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Year	Number of Sessions During Year		Number of Women who Attended in Year		Number of Women who Attended in Year		Total Attendances in Year	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Ante-Natal	Post Natal
1965	258	-	1,814	42	1,471	42	8,082	42
1966	266	-	1,941	-	1,393	-	7,792	-
1967	203	-	869	-	1,398	-	8,430	-
1968	580	-	3,054	250	1,415	-	10,668	-
1969	600	-	2,010	299	1,148	-	8,928	-
1970	610	-	1,504	236	1,079	-	8,470	-

Post-Natal Examinations

No specific sessions are allocated to post-natal clinics but patients who require post-natal examinations by the local authority staff are offered appointments at other clinic sessions.

Child Health Clinics

Child health clinic sessions were held each week in various parts of the town as follows:

Stanhope Parade Clinic	3
Steward Crescent Community Hall	2
Salvation Army Citadel, Flagg Court	1
Park Avenue Community Hall	2
Galsworthy Road Church Hall	1
Wenlock Road Community Hall	1
Boldon Lane Clinic	2

It is pleasing to record that once again attendances at child health sessions during the year remained constant. Baring Street Methodist Church closed during the year and the child health clinic was continued in the Salvation Army Citadel commencing on 3rd July 1970. Periodic medical examination of well children, as well as those at risk of developing handicaps, continued.

ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AT CHILD HEALTH CENTRES DURING 1970

No. of Sessions Held	No. of Children Attended in Year	No. of Children Attending			Total Attendances
		Born in 1970	Born in 1969	Born in 1965-68	
664	3471	1117	1126	1228	17826

Distribution of Welfare Foods

Welfare food, i.e. National Dried Milk and Vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five continued to be distributed daily at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and at all child health clinic sessions in other parts of the town. Two brands of proprietary dried milk were also made available for sale through the welfare foods services. Details of the sales of these various items are set out in the following table:

Year	Dried Milk Tins	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Vitamin A & D Tablets Packets	Orange Juice Bottles	Virol Cartons	Proprietary Brand Dried Milk Packets	Rose Hip Syrup Bottles
1966	37244	1518	755	19329	1398	27264	17503
1967	28706	1540	875	18461	1501	27438	14760
1968	17835	1549	910	17176	1489	30227	12834
1969	16249	1386	1088	18793	1312	27940	11238
1970	12389	1190	1211	19389	1178	26249	9528

1st Year Medical Examinations

Arrangements whereby parents are invited to bring their children for a routine medical examination at child health clinics at or around their first birthday continued. In 1970, 1302 children were offered the examination and 884 were examined (67.9%). Of the children examined, 84 were referred to their family doctor or to the hospital for further investigation.

Priority Dental Service for Nursing and Expectant Mothers and Children under School Age.

The work of this priority group of patients has continued in much the same way as previous years; the greater proportion of the work being done as emergencies. Most of these children require a general anaesthetic at short notice and here I must record my thanks to Dr. E. M. Young, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health for her services as anaesthetist on many occasions.

A Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers.....	27	27	25	14
Children under 5.....	337	230	254	249

B Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scaling and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	Dentures	
				Full	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	22	31	2	1
Children under 5	1	110	507	-	-

Phenylketonuria

Midwives continued to test urine of all infants for phenylketonuria by the Guthrie Blood Test method. This test is carried out usually on the sixth day of life, the blood being collected from a small pin-prick in the baby's heel. No confirmed positive result has yet been recorded in the town.

Congenital Abnormalities

The scheme for notification of all congenital abnormalities apparent at birth continued throughout 1970. The information is collected in the Health and Welfare Department and transmitted to the General Register Office. During 1970, there were 28 live and 2 stillborn infants notified as having congenital abnormalities, giving an incidence of 20.2 per thousand total births. Abnormalities notified in these 30 infants totalled 33, an incidence of 24.1 abnormalities per thousand total births. Further details are given in the accompanying table.

Abnormalities	Number	Rate per 1000 total births
Central Nervous System.	11	7.51
Eye, Ear.....	1	0.68
Alimentary System.....	5	3.41
Heart and great vessels	-	-
Respiratory System.....	-	-
Urogenital System.....	3	2.05
Limbs.....	8	5.46
Other Skeletal.....	1	.68
Other Systems.....	1	.68
Other Malformations....	3	2.05
TOTAL	33	22.5

Children at Risk

The register of children notified to the department as being "at risk" and likely to develop some form of handicap later in life was continued. During the year, a total of 271 cases were notified and added to the register.

All children, especially those on the above register who had attained the age of six months were offered a hearing test by the health visiting staff. A summary of the tests carried out in 1970 is given below:

Total number of tests...	1149
Number of re-tests.....	62
Referred for further investigation.....	6

Day Nurseries

The following is a statement of the work of the day nurseries for the past two years at numbers 1 and 29 Beach Road together with the new nursery at Laygate.

	1970		Laygate	1969	
	No. 1 Beach Road	No. 29 Beach Road		No. 1 Beach Road	No. 29 Beach Road
Number of children on register at end of year.....	40	50	50	40	50
Admissions:					
Under 2 years old....	24	23	28	26	24
2 - 5 years old.....	41	43	36	36	33
Number of attendances;					
Under 2 years old....	2568	2767	1748	2958	2513
2 - 5 years old.....	7416	7081	3235	7200	5735
Average attendance per session:					
Under 2 years old....	10.2	10.9	9.1	11.6	9.9
2 - 5 years old.....	25.4	27.9	16.8	28.3	22.6
Number of children at end of year:					
Under 2 years old....	16	16	17	16	16
2 - 5 years old.....	34	34	29	35	35

Under the Urban Development Programme the government agreed to provide capital for a day nursery and the new nursery in Laygate with provision for 50 places was opened on 1st April, 1970.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The scheme for the care of illegitimate children and unmarried mothers is carried out jointly by the Council and the Jarrow Deanery Moral Welfare Association. A full time welfare worker is employed by the Association and has an office in South Shields, though her duties cover the area of neighbouring authorities. In 1970 South Shields Council made a grant of £600 towards the cost of this service.

They also make a contribution towards the maintenance cost of patients admitted to Mother and Baby homes. During 1970, 14 unmarried girls belonging to South Shields were admitted to homes at a cost to the Council of £780. The following is a summary of the work done by the Welfare Worker in South Shields during 1970.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of unmarried mothers seeking help and advice.	56	48
Number of married women with illegitimate children..	6	12
Number of putative fathers interviewed.....	31	13
Number of other cases.....	8	20
Number of South Shields children placed for adoption	33	17

Family Planning

The Council continued its family planning service by arrangement with the Family Planning Association. A session continued to be held on Wednesday mornings each week at the Stanhope Parade Clinic and the Council accepted financial responsibility for both examination and supplies for women referred on medical grounds from the Local Authority clinics. During 1970 a total of 65 patients were referred with a cost to the Authority of £377.70.

MIDWIFERY SERVICENotification of Births

The number of births notified in the County Borough during 1970 was as follows:

	Live Births	Still Births
Domiciliary births.....	347	2
Births in South Shields Maternity Hospital.....	1379	28
	1726	30
LESS		
Born in South Shields Maternity Hospital to mothers not resident in the town.....	594	11
ADD		
Born outside South Shields to mothers resident in the town.....	308	5
Net total of births to South Shields mothers.....	1440	24

The institutions outside the County Borough where the births occurred were as follows:

	Live Births	Still Births
Danesfield Maternity Home, Jarrow.....	271	-
Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle.....	27	5
Sunderland Maternity Hospital.....	3	-
Preston Hospital, North Shields.....	1	-
Royal Maternity, Greenock.....	1	-
Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead.....	2	-
Frater Maternity Hospital, North Shields.....	1	-
Newcastle General Hospital.....	2	-
	308	5

Place of Confinement

Table 8 on page 28 gives the place of confinement of South

Shields births over the last ten years. The proportion of births taking place in institutions is increasing and is now 75.9%. Of these births 19% take place in Danesfield Maternity Home, which is a general practitioner unit, and does not have all the facilities of a Maternity Hospital. It is therefore not suitable for cases considered to be in high risk groups.

Care of Premature Infants

During 1970 there were 71 live births of infants weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth. Further details of these are given in Table 9 on page 29. Of the 24 stillbirths, 14 were premature - 22 of which were born in hospital.

Intention to Practise

Notification of Intention to Practise were received from 42 midwives during 1970 and of these, 25 were in the maternity hospital and 17 in practice as domiciliary midwives.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

The staff of the domiciliary midwifery service at the end of 1970 comprised the Non-Medical Supervisor and 16 full time midwives of whom one was assigned to special baby care.

Midwives attended a total of 349 domiciliary births in 1970, this being 80 fewer than in 1969. In addition 1024 patients were nursed on discharge from hospital before the tenth day. Of these 107 were discharged before the third day and 840 between the fourth and seventh day.

TABLE 8

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT (SOUTH SHIELDS COUNTY BOROUGH)

Year	NET LIVE BIRTHS				STILL BIRTHS				Still-Birth Rate	Percent age of Births in Hospitals
	Home	South Shields Maternity Hospital*	Institutions	TOTAL	Home	South Shields Maternity Hospital*	Other Hospitals	Total		
1961	1,184	629 (314)	226	2,039	12	35 (13)	2	49	23.5	42.7
1962	1,008	666 (317)	304	1,978	5	34 (20)	6	45	22.4	49.9
1963	895	710 (334)	387	1,992	7	30 (19)	5	42	20.5	55.7
1964	818	709 (351)	445	1,972	5	35 (28)	5	45	22.8	58.5
1965	739	757 (392)	431	1,927	5	22 (13)	5	32	16.3	62.0
1966	623	720 (384)	401	1,744	1	22 (23)	6	29	16.4	64.1
1967	571	717 (397)	413	1,701	2	19 (15)	2	23	13.4	66.7
1968	493	767 (437)	401	1,661	3	27 (11)	2	32	18.9	70.7
1969	424	752 (481)	348	1,524	5	12 (9)	6	23	14.9	71.1
1970	347	785 (594)	308	1,440	2	17 (11)	5	24	17.0	75.9

* The figures in parenthesis refer to births occurring in the Maternity Hospital to mothers who are not resident in South Shields.

TABLE 9

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														Premature Stillbirths				
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a Nursing Home				Transferred to Hospital on or before 28 day										
	Born entirely at home or in a nursing home				Total Births				Died		Died		Born						
	Total Births				Total Births				Within 24 hrs. of birth		In 1 and under 7 days		In 7 and under 28 days			In Hospital		At Home, or in Nursing Home	
	Total Births				Total Births				Within 24 hrs. of birth		In 1 and under 7 days		In 7 and under 28 days			In Hospital		At Home, or in Nursing Home	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)					
1 2lb. 3oz. (100 g) or less.....	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-					
2 over 2lb. 3oz. up to & including 3lb. 4oz. (1001-1500 g).....	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1					
3 over 3lb. 4oz. up to & including 4lb. 6oz. (1501-2000 g).....	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2					
4 over 4lb. 6oz. up to & including 4lb. 15oz. (2001-2250 g).....	17	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-					
5 over 4lb. 15oz. up to & including 5lb. 8oz. (2251-2500 g).....	33	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1					
6 Total.....	71	13	-	-	19	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	10	4					

The total number of visits paid were as follows:

Maternity, nursing and post-natal visits	14,880
Ante-natal visits	3,711
Visits re admission to Danesfield Maternity Unit	<u>193</u>
Total	<u>18,784</u>

Maternity Outfits

Complete outfits were issued to 335 expectant mothers during 1970, and 15 special outfits to mothers discharged early from maternity hospitals.

The Report of the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

The progressive changes in the pattern of the maternity services emphasise the vital role of the domiciliary midwife in the ante-natal and post-natal period when care and advice can be given with a full understanding of the social and economic situation - vital factors in physical and mental health of the mother and baby.

This role is in partnership with the general practitioner obstetrician at the combined clinics of doctor/midwife where discussion and advice can be given on a personal basis to the benefit of all concerned.

Health education during this period is of prime importance. Mothercraft classes have been well attended - especially by women expecting their first babies. When family commitments have prevented attendance - extra visits have been paid to the homes to give advice and discuss any maternal problem. All members of the staff have taken an active part in family planning clinics in order to give advice on planned parenthood as requested.

A matter of national concern is the increasing illegitimacy rate in young teenagers and this problem requires the effort and liaison of many disciplines to find a satisfactory solution.

Infants in their first weeks of life are particularly vulnerable to their changed environment and visits have been paid up to 14 days and longer if necessary.

One midwife is closely associated with the Special Baby Care Unit at the local maternity hospital in assessing social conditions and following up in the home, babies discharged from the unit. Arrangements are also made for these babies to attend the paediatric clinic at an appointed time. All infants have been screened for phenylketonuria by means of the Guthrie test on their 6th day of life.

There is a decrease in the total number of births to South Shields mothers and this is seen on a national basis - as more facilities become available for parents to plan the size of their families.

IN SERVICE TRAINING

An eleven day intensive post-graduate course was attended by every member of the staff over the period July - October, The course was arranged with the co-operation of the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne. The object being to familiarise the domiciliary midwife with the specialised and technical procedures now taking place in hospital.

One midwife attended a resident post-graduate course in compliance with Rule G1 of the Central Midwives Board.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - two films - Margin of Safety

Examination of the Newborn
one demonstration - Decompression in
pregnancy

Talks related to maternal health have been given in the schools by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

PART II Midwifery Training

The complete Part II midwifery training school is now open to a very limited number of pupils. This is because of the changed pattern of the maternity services and the impracticability of six months district training.

Since 1969 we have been running the integrated form of training in conjunction with the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne. The school was visited by an educational officer of the Central Midwives Board in June 1970 and a satisfactory report was received on the training programme and facilities provided.

Throughout the year we have had visits from senior midwifery officers from training establishments in London and the Midlands seeking information about this form of training. The success of this course has been due to the co-operation of officers from other departments of the authority and good liason between the hospital and community service.

In June the non medical supervisor attended an examiners meeting at the Royal Victoria Infirmary at the invitation of the Central Midwives Board. The object of the meeting was to clarify the educational standards of candidates wishing

to enter training schools and the most appropriate form of assessing pupils abilities at the end of their training. Many skilled opinions were given by medical and non-medical examiners and all were of the opinion that assessments should be made during the whole of the training period in addition to written examinations covering a wide range of subjects.

This type of assessment has been implemented in the integrated training programme.

1 Integrated course of midwifery training (12 week period on district)

In training January - February	-	6 pupils
March - June	-	9 pupils
June - August	-	10 pupils
September - November	-	10 pupils
December - number still in training		5 pupils

The above students return to the hospital for a period of five months further training.

No. of students taking examination in 1970 - 21

No. of students successful in examination during 1970 - 17

2 Part II Midwifery Training (6 month period on district)

In training 1 January 1970	-	4 pupils
New Students during 1970	-	9 pupils
Still in training 31 December 1970	-	4 pupils
No. of students entering examinations	-	13
No. of students who passed the examination	-	12

One student who failed was successful on re-sitting.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR

Miss Mycock - Superintendent Health Visitor, retired on 23 January 1970 after 23 year's service with this Authority.

Miss Mycock carried out her duties in a very efficient and pleasant manner and was well respected by her colleagues and other officers of the Corporation and the Voluntary Organisations; she will be greatly missed.

Health Visiting Staff, December 1970. 14 - full time

1 - part time

The Superintendent Health Visitor retired on 23 January 1970.

One Health Visitor resigned on 31 July 1970.

One Student Health Visitor obtained the Health Visitors Certificate and commenced full time health visiting in September 1970.

Two student Health Visitors were seconded for training at Durham Technical College in September 1970.

IN SERVICE TRAINING was continued during 1970.

REFRESHER COURSES

3 Health Visitors attended a refresher course at Bristol in September 1970. The Acting Superintendent Health Visitor attended a middle management course at Newcastle Polytechnic in November 1970.

FIELD WORK INSTRUCTION

Miss Hutton continued the supervision in practical field work, of two student health visitors from Newcastle Polytechnic.

CO-ORDINATION WITH THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Monthly rota of health visitors to:

- (a) Social round on the children's ward with Dr. M. Taylor each Monday afternoon.
- (b) Special baby care clinic, at the General Hospital each Tuesday afternoon.
- (c) Visiting the chest clinic every Tuesday afternoon to act as social worker for chest consultant.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Health Visitors are on a 6 monthly rota to act as social worker at the above clinic, working all day on Friday with the visiting Psychiatrist, and the school Psychologist.

DOMICILIARY FAMILY PLANNING VISITOR

Mrs. Robinson continues to work in close co-operation with the health visitors, who refer mothers who will not, or who for some reason cannot co-operate in attending the family planning clinic, but are willing to have the visitor call on them in their own home regarding family planning advice.

Medico Social Workers in Hospital

In the past year there have been many requests from the above workers, asking for the help of the health visitors with regard to discharged patients and their social needs, or for report on home circumstances.

Cytology sessions continued to be held regularly on alternate Thursday evening.

Several National Child Development forms were completed for children in South Shields.

Imigrant notifications from London Airport continued to be followed up by the health visitors to ensure a chest x-ray and advice regarding a general practitioner.

PLAYGROUPS AND CHILD MINDERS

The numbers on the register in December 1970 are:

Playgroups	-	13
Child Minders	-	16

Great care is taken in assessment of applicants and accommodation. After registration regular visits are paid by the health visitors to ensure the well being and care of the children.

AT RISK REGISTER AND HANDICAPPED REGISTER

All children on these registers are given extra supervision by the health visitors.

All babies are offered a screen test of hearing after the age of 6 months. This testing is carried out by the health visitors. If these babies attended the special care clinic

a copy of the result of the test is sent to Dr. M. Taylor, to be attached to the child's records at the hospital.

Total No. of Hearing Tests in 1970	-	114 ⁰
Re-Tests.....	-	62
No. referred to M.O.....	-	6

ACCIDENT REGISTER

This register is kept to record all accidents to children 0 - 15 years who required hospital care during 1970.

These were:

Head Injuries	-	79
Poisoning	-	54
Fractures	-	5
Burns	-	1
Scalds	-	1
Other injuries	-	19

(i.e. falls and accidental bumps)

The number of children admitted with possible poisoning remains high. These include swallowing various tablets prescribed for adults, laburnam seeds and various berries from parks and gardens etc., and drinking domestic cleaning materials. The health visitors follow up each child discharged from hospital, and advise parents on these dangers.

During 1970 third year student nurses from South Shields General Hospital spent one day on the district with the health visitors, and newly enrolled student nurses from the training school visited and toured the Health and Social Services Department on observation visits.

Student midwives, and girls from the senior schools taking the child care course, frequently visited the Child Health Clinics.

Mrs. Stewart also gave talks to pupil midwives on the work of the health visitor.

Cases Visited by Health Visitors	No. of Cases
(1) Children born in 1970.....	1,369
(2) Children born in 1969.....	1,469
(3) Children born in 1965 - 1968.....	4,905
(4) Total number of children in lines 1 - 3.....	7,743
(5) Persons aged 65 or over.....	184
(6) Number included in line (5) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.....	95
(7) Mentally disordered persons.....	10
(8) Number included in line (7) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.....	4
(9) Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals).....	247
(10) Number included in line (9) who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.....	23
(11) Number of tuberculous households visited.....	79
(12) Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.....	784
(13) Other cases.....	593

HOME NURSING SERVICEReport of the Superintendent

This service previously carried out on behalf of the Corporation by the Couth Shields and District Nursing Association and became the direct responsibility of the Local Health Authority operative from the Health and Welfare Department, Stanhope Parade on 1st April, 1970.

The following is a summary of the work during 1970:

	1969	1970
Patients on the books at 1 January	536	530
New Patients during the year	1409	1288
Medical	685	643
Surgical	367	329
Ear, Nose and Throat	8	12
Cerebral	88	89
Carcinoma	145	136
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	60	38
Diabetics	39	33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2
Maternal Complications	8	3
	<hr/> 1409	<hr/> 1288
New Patients over 65 years	907	869
Number of injections given	15260	15857
Total Number of visits	60714	61739
Total Attendance at Treatment Clinic	357	373

Staff Situation at the Beginning of 1970Day Service

- 1 Full Time Superintendent
- 1 Full Time Practical Work Instructor
- 9 Full Time Nurses
- 7 Part Time Nurses
- 1 Full Time Bath Attendant
- 3 Part Time Bath Attendants

Casual Night Service -Marie Curie Nursing Service

2 State Registered Nurses

1 Auxiliary

This year there has been a reduction in the number of new patients but an increase in the number of visits.

Treatment Clinic

This is available on Monday and Wednesday mornings between 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. for ambulant patients.

Marie Curie Night Service

This service is for patients suffering from malignant conditions whose relatives find it difficult to cope indefinitely. Some of the patients also received extra nourishment.

Three nurses were employed during the year and gave a total of 1132 hours additional care to 141 patients.

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation meets the cost of providing this service and it is a pleasure to record our sincere thanks.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Apart from routine Health Education in the home the Superintendent gave 8 talks on home nursing to other services and organisations in the town.

TRAININGHome Nursing

1 State Enrolled nurse attended the Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne for Home Nursing Training on day release for 10 weeks and was successful in passing the examination.

Management Course

The Superintendent completed the training course in management at Durham Technical College and was awarded the Certificate of the National Examination Board of Supervisory Studies in June.

General Practice Attachment Course

In anticipation of future attachment of nursing staff to General Practice two nurses attended the above course which was held at Stamford Hall, Leicester from 5 - 11 July.

Hospital and Social Worker Students

28 Nursing Students and 3 Social Worker students spent one day during their training visiting with the home nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A copy of the schedule of vaccination and immunisation procedures followed is shown on page 43.

Vaccination Against Measles

The number of children vaccinated against measles during 1970 was 504 children under the age of 5, 74 children aged 5 and over.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year are given below.

	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 15	Total
Primary Vaccination..	14	480	68	562
Re-vaccination.....	-	12	27	39
Total.....	14	492	95	501

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out in the past five years.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Under 1 year (a)....	57	71	73	12	14
(b)....	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years (a)....	621	535	557	380	480
(b)....	10	6	6	9	12
5 - 15 years (a)....	84	29	35	29	68
(b)....	49	12	32	11	27
Totals (a)....	762	635	665	421	562
(b)...	59	18	38	20	39

(a) Primary Vaccination

(b) Re-vaccination

Percentage of children under 5 years protected 40%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The number of children immunised against diphtheria during 1970 was 1127 and a further 617 received reinforcing doses. The following table gives further details.

	Children born in the year(s)					Others Under 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963/6		
Primary Doses....	22	855	172	21	50	7	1127
Reinforcing Doses	-	5	76	16	489	31	617
Totals.....	22	860	248	37	539	38	1744

Of the children aged 1 - 4 years approximately 750 have completed courses of primary vaccination.

Pertussis Immunisation

Some 1071 children under 5 years of age were protected against whooping cough, either singly or in combination with other antigens.

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against tetanus, either singly or in combination with other antigens, was continued for both children under 5 years and children attending school. As in previous years, the policy of ensuring that older school children were given primary courses or protection against tetanus was implemented.

The number of children who received a primary course of immunisation was 1091 under five years and 750 school children. Reinforcing doses were also given to 307 children under five years and 1294 school children.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table gives details of the number of persons protected against poliomyelitis during 1970.

	Under 5 Years	5 - 15 Years	Total
Primary Vaccinations completed 1970	1090	49	1139
Reinforcing dose.....	326	301	627

It is estimated that by the end of the year 70% of children under five years and 95% of children aged 5 - 15 years, had received a primary course of poliomyelitis vaccine.

VACCINATION AGAINST GERMAN MEASLES

Commencing in November 1970 senior girls born between 1 September 1956 and 31 March 1958 were offered protection. 1015 girls were vaccinated.

SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION PROCEDURES

Age	Prophylactic	Interval	Notes
4 months	Diph/Tet Pert and oral Polio vaccine (first dose)		
6 months	Diph/Tet Pert and oral Polio vaccine (second dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6-8 weeks	If this spacing is followed, the boosting dose of triple vaccine and polio vaccine previously recommended to be given in the second year of life is unnecessary.
12 months	Diph/Tet Pert and oral Polio vaccine (third dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6 months	
13-14 months	Measles vaccination Smallpox vaccination	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks	To be offered routinely after completion of basic course of Diph/Tet/Pert/Polio. Four weeks should normally be allowed to elapse between the administration of measles vaccine and any other vaccine or a tuberculin test
At 5 years of age or school entry	Diph/Tet and oral Polio vaccine Smallpox revaccination		Reinforcement should be offered at or near school entry.
11 years of age	DIG vaccine Rubella vaccination	At least 4 weeks after other vaccines and no other vaccine for three months.	Offered to girls on entry into senior schools
At 15 - 19 years of age or on leaving school	Polio vaccine Tetanus toxoid Smallpox revaccination		Reinforcement should be offered at or near school leaving.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The following is a statement of the work of the Ambulance Service during 1970.

Patients

Removals to or from addresses in South Shields.....	40276
Removals to or from addresses outside South Shields	17953
Total Patients.....	<u>58229</u>

The comparable figure for 1969 was 75736

Journeys

Journeys with patients in South Shields.....	16479
Journeys with patients outside South Shields.....	6021
Accidents and emergencies.....	2047
Midwives with analgesia apparatus.....	191
Other journeys.....	206
	<u>Total 24854</u>

Mileage

Mileage in South Shields.....	111107
Mileage outside South Shields.....	104539
	<u>Total 215646</u>

The comparable figure for 1969 was 227589.

Costs

The cost of the service for the year ended 31 March 1971 was £76,127 which gives a unit cost of 35p per vehicle per mile. Corresponding figures for the previous year were £68,716 at 30p per vehicle mile.

In 1970 each journey averaged 3.7 miles and 2.4 patients carried.

Staff

At the end of the year the staff comprised a Superintendent, four chargehands and twenty-six driver/attendants, one motor mechanic, one labourer and one night telephone operator.

New Vehicles

One new vehicle was received into service during the year. This was a Lomas Ambulance conversion of a Victor Estate Car to be used for emergencies.

Emergency Calls

During 1970 there was a total of 2047 emergency calls compared with 2246 calls in 1969.

The arrangements whereby the South Shields Ambulance Service provides emergency cover to the Whitburn and Cleadon areas on behalf of the Durham County Ambulance Service continued during the year.

SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT

During 1970 a total of 670 items of nursing equipment were issued to patients being cared for in their own homes. Most of the equipment is issued from the Stanhope Parade Clinic but some items are also available at the Boldon Lane Clinic.

The articles provided were as follows:-

Bedpans.....	142	Feeding cups.....	12
Back rests.....	91	Rubber bed pans..	4
Rubber sheets....	92	Commodes.....	58
Air cushions....	47	Hospital beds....	3
Bottles.....	75	Tripod sticks....	14
Invalid Chairs...	42	Elbow sticks.....	5
Leg cages.....	25	Walking aids.....	15
Dunlop mattresses	4	Other articles...	41

Total 670

The arrangements for the issue of incontinence pads for those patients requiring them were continued. These pads are issued by the District Nursing Association on behalf of the Department and the vast majority are used by patients who are already receiving home nursing care.

In addition to the incontinence pads protective clothing for incontinent ambulant patients were also made available.

Approximately 10,000 incontinence pads and protective garments were issued during the year.

CHIROPODY

The demand for this service increases yearly and although there are two full time Chiropodists, the direct service we offer at the local authority clinics is still unable to meet the demand.

The arrangements made by the Old Peoples Welfare Committee continued during the year. The elderly were offered treatment in their own homes where necessary or at the headquarters of the British Red Cross. A grant of £1,400 was given by the Council for this purpose.

A summary of the work carried out over the five years is given in the Following table:-

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total attendances.....	3249	5202	6541	8187	7906
Patients treated by chiropodist at patient's home.....	238	235	278	397	406
Total number of patients treated ..	1635	1889	2012	2513	2758

Cervical Cytology

During the year 663 patients were examined at the Stanhope Parade Clinic. 3 persons were found to have highly suspicious or positive smears and 18 persons were found to have minor gynaecological conditions. 23 cytology sessions were held during the year.

Flouridation of Water Supplies

This topic has been considered several times by the Town Council who resolved that they did not wish to take part in any scheme involving the addition of flouride to water supplies.

Health Education

Health Education in Senior Schools continued during 1970. Six Health Visitors gave instruction in child care, and general health education, to senior girls and boys, the

instruction being given in the form of talks, discussing practical demonstration, and the use of films and flannel-graphs.

One health visitor gave instruction in child care to senior girls taking the "Duke of Edinburgh" award course. Health education displays in the Health Department were also organised and presented by the health visitors, who made most of the posters and display material themselves.

Flower Show

The Health Visitors arranged a display on "Safety in the Home" also a competition on the same theme (for school children) for the annual flower show held in August.

In-Service Training

The practice of encouraging the staff to keep pace with current theory and practice continued during 1970. Professional journals covering a very wide range of subjects are purchased and available to all members of staff and in addition, special in-service training sessions were held.

Whenever possible the policy of seconding all grades of staff on refresher courses continued during the year under review. Not only do they widen their knowledge with the actual content of the course but these courses provide a valuable means of meeting other people working in the same field and opportunities to exchange information and views on an informal basis.

HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of 1970 there was one full time home help working 40 hours weekly and 138 part time home helps working an average of 25 hours weekly. During the year 37 home helps resigned and 29 were engaged.

The following table gives the total number of cases who received the service during the year with the number of hours worked.

(Figures for previous years are included for comparison)

	1970	1969	1968	1967
Number of households attended	1,312	1,147	1,256	1,198
Number of hours worked	161,321	170,128	187,312	189,325

The hours worked during 1970 have again been reduced as compared with previous years, but the number of cases served has increased. The decrease in the number of hours worked during the year may have been due to many factors; there was for instance a notable increase in the deaths among the aged receiving the service partly caused by the influenza epidemic early in the year, many of these cases received the maximum number of hours allocated; in addition a greater number of aged were admitted to hostel accommodation and during the first few months of the year the absence from duty of home helps was extremely high owing to sickness. Although there was a reduction in the hours worked it will be noted by the increase in the number of households attended that all applications were given due consideration and help was granted according to the need of each individual case.

There were 422 applications for the service and of these 283 were implemented. Many applicants refused the service as they were not prepared to meet a charge, but where possible, and if desired, they were assisted to obtain private domestic help.

New cases in 1970 were referred from the following sources:-

	1970	1969
Direct application.....	43	38
Health and Welfare Department.....	109	115
General Practitioners.....	64	63
District Nurses.....	67	12
General Hospital.....	18	45
Department of Health & Social Security	22	17
Relatives and Friends.....	99	125
Totals.....	422	415

There was a weekly average of 214 persons requiring daily help from the Home Help service throughout the year.

There were 4 applications for maternity cases but of these only 2 cases availed themselves of the service.

The Supervisor and her staff made 7,017 domiciliary visits in 1970 in connection with assessment and allocation as compared with 6,932 visits in 1969.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Mental Health Service continued to operate as an integral part of the general social work service. The level of co-operation between the staff and Dr. Kelly, Consultant Psychiatrist for mentally ill patients and Drs. Fraser and Carpenter for mentally subnormal patients, has been most satisfactory.

Nightingale House, the psychiatric hostel for mentally ill patients, was used primarily as a "half-way house" for patients on discharge from hospital and also to take patients from the community who were at risk or where relationships in the home were undergoing severe strain. One or two selected subnormal patients were also admitted on a short term basis for similar reasons. During the year 19 patients were admitted and 15 were discharged. Of these 8 were able to return home or to private lodgings. At the end of the year 12 patients were in residence.

Nightingale Psychiatric Social Club now in its fifth year, continued to function throughout 1970. All members of the club have, in the past, or are at present, suffering from some form of mental disorder. It has a membership of 27.

Care and After Care

Table M1 gives details of age, nature of mental disorder and cause of referral. A total of 196 cases were referred, 9 less than in the previous year.

The social workers arranged 132 psychiatric outpatient appointments and 101 domiciliary appointments (Table M2), the admission of 102 patients to hospital (Table M4) and 24 patients to temporary care. The number of persons under care in the community was 416, an increase of 19 on the corresponding figure for 1969 (Table M3).

Attempted Suicides

Table M5 records only those persons brought to the notice of the Social Workers as attempting suicide.

Mental Subnormality

A total of 22 cases were referred to the Social Workers during the current year.

The number of subnormal patients in hospital at the end of the year was 144, 5 less than last year (Table M6)

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE AND SPECIAL CARE UNIT

The Junior Training Centre functions as an educational and training unit. The syllabus is sufficiently flexible to allow each child to be developed within his or her own potential and to cater for the individual needs of each child.

Special Care Unit

The purpose of this unit is to provide daily care for severely subnormal children with additional handicaps. The children are transported daily by the Ambulance Service or the centre's special transport. The Ambulance Service staff are to be thanked for their assistance.

The attendances at the Junior Training Centre and Special Care Unit totalled 12,732. At the end of the year the number on the waiting list for the special care unit was 3. At the end of the year there were 62 trainees attending the junior training centre and 16 trainees attending the special care unit.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

During the past year there has been a total of 11,994 attendances with (at the end of the year) 60 on the register of which 36 were male and 24 female.

Some important developments have taken place. Mr. J. Heath commenced as Supervisor, Miss Taylor returned from a successful training course, Miss Tweddle, a trainee instructor, resigned and Mrs. E. Wright was appointed full time Assistant Supervisor. At the very beginning of the year the the hours of attendance were changed from school hours to 8.30 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. with an hour for lunch. This is more in line with accepted practice and approaches normal working conditions. The change in hours coincided with the arrival of the new Supervisor, but prior to this there had been an appraisal by the staff of the capabilities of each individual trainee, particularly in relation to ability to travel on the public transport service so that when the new hours were put into operation attempts were being made to enable the trainees to become as independent as possible. Indeed the majority of parents accepted this and helped to make the ideas work. Some who objected are beginning to

to realise the thinking behind it and it is understood that all are now co-operating.

The members of the staff are very much aware of the attitude of the parents and whilst understanding their very natural tendency to over-protect and regard their sons and daughters as children, they feel that this prevents these young people realising their full potential. Various steps have been taken by the staff and a certain amount of success has been achieved. More might be done by regular contact with the parents individually or in groups although the Parent/Staff Association which was formed in 1968 does help to fulfil an important function in this connection.

An electric saw was installed by the firm of Be Modern Ltd at only a minimal cost to the Department. This has proved invaluable in the firewood contracts and should enable this particular type of work to be developed. Two or three other types of work have been commenced and it is hoped that more can be found and extended.

Regular contact was established with the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Department of Employment. This could be developed further and the matter is to be reviewed.

The staff are to be commended on the way they have coped under very difficult conditions, but it is gratifying to note that certain adaptations are shortly to be carried out in the buildings which will provide more viable working areas and better supervision of the trainees.

From a long term point of view however a new purpose built Centre and possibly a residential hostel will be required in future years.

TABLE M1

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959

Number of Patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31 December, 1970

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total Sub-normal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Columns (1) to (16)
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under age 16 (17)	16 and over (18)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
	(a) General Practitioner	2	-	19	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Hospital on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	21	43	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	72
(c) Hospital after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(d) Local Education Authority	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	-	10
(e) Police and Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Other sources	-	-	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	45
TOTAL	5	1	59	106	-	-	3	-	4	1	5	6	4	2	-	-	11	11	196

TABLE M2
Appointment with Consultant Psychiatrist

	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	M	F	M	F	
(a) Psychiatric Out-patients Clinic					
Subnormal	19	15	13	22	69
Mentally Ill	-	-	29	34	63
TOTALS	19	15	42	56	132
(b) Psychiatric Domiciliary Appointments					
Subnormal	-	-	-	1	1
Mentally Ill	-	-	29	71	100
TOTALS	-	-	29	72	101

Number of Patients at 31 December, 1970

	Mentally Ill				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Elderly Mentally Infirm				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Patients under Domiciliary Care at 31 December, 1970	-	-	61	107	9	16	14	8	41	33	39	26	21	41	50	49	135	182		416	

TABLE M4

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL

Hospital Admissions arranged by the Mental Welfare Officer for all categories of mental disorder

	General Hospital South Shields		Cherry Knowle Hospital; Ryhope		Prudhoe and Monkton		Other Hospital		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Admission - Informal	13	42	7	18	0	0	0	0	80
Section 24 (Emergency)	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
Section 25 (Observation)	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
Section 26 (Treatment)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	13	57	9	22	0	1	0	0	102

TABLE M5
ATTEMPTED SUICIDES 1970

Age in Years	Overdose of Tablets		Hanging		Poison (Liquid)		Poison (Coal Gas)		Cut Wrists		Drowning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 - 19	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 29	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
30 - 39	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 49	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 59	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
60 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

TABLE M6

MENTALLY SUBNORMAL PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL AT 31 DECEMBER, 1970

Hospital	Under 16		16 and Over		Under 16		16 and Over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Prudhoe and Monkton	19		37		21		43		120
General Hospital	-		24		-		-		24
Other Hospitals	-		-		-		-		-
TOTAL	19		61		21		43		144

TABLE M7

TRAINING CENTRES, 10 OAKLEIGH GARDENS, CLEADON, NR. SUNDERLAND

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Totals
	Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Attending Training Centres	2	4	4	2	41	31	32	22	43	35	36	24	138
Awaiting Entry	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	6	-	2	11	6	19

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES

The Department maintained its policy of trying to foster better relationships among the three branches of the National Health Service and a summary of the ways in which this is being done is given hereunder.

Co-operation with the Hospitals

During the year a clinic for subnormal persons of all ages continued to be held at the Diagnostic Centre with Dr. W. H. K. Carpenter in charge. The close co-operation which has existed for many years between the Health and Welfare Department and Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital was ensured by the social work staff attending the clinic.

A monthly mental health liaison meeting continued to be held at Stanhope Parade Clinic under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health. These meetings were attended by the Consultant Psychiatrist, the Medical Superintendent of South Shields General Hospital, the Secretary of the Local Medical Committee and the Chief Social Work Officer. They have proved an effective link between the three branches of the National Health Service.

Mr. G. Rhys Evans, Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, holds a monthly clinic at Stanhope Parade and the local authority audiometrician is in attendance. Children coming to this clinic are mostly school children but pre-school children also attend.

The part time geriatric day centre at Boldon Lane Clinic and Wenlock Lodge Community Centre mentioned in my previous reports continued to provide social care and medical supervision for elderly persons discharged from hospital. Local authority and hospital staff work harmoniously in these centres.

The Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent Health Visitor lecture to student nurses at the hospital, whilst student nurses spend some time observing the local authority nursing services and paying observation visits to the day nurseries, child health centres and junior training centre.

The Principal School Dental Officer continued to attend clinical sessions at the Dental Hospital, Newcastle, and found this of great benefit in keeping abreast of the latest developments and techniques.

There is an interchange between local authority and hospital medical staff; a local authority medical officer attends the special care and premature baby unit at the General Hospital once a week and a hospital medical officer takes a weekly child health clinic at Boldon Lane Clinic.

The Superintendent Health Visitor and the Senior Social Workers attend the Consultant Geriatric Physician on a ward round once a fortnight at South Shields General Hospital. The social problems of the patients are discussed and the value of this in co-ordinating the services for the elderly is considerable.

The health visitor is a valuable link between hospital and home and whilst she is able to supply useful information on social and environmental conditions to the hospital staff, she can also pay follow-up visits to the patients after discharged from hospital.

Health visitors on rota attend ward rounds on the children's ward and the premature baby clinic at South Shields General Hospital.

One health visitor, who is jointly employed by Durham County Council, Sunderland and South Shields County Boroughs, acts as social worker and contact tracer for the special treatment clinics at Sunderland Royal Infirmary and the Diagnostic Centre, South Shields, under the direction of the Consultant Venereologist, Colonel B. Levy.

All close contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis are followed up by health visitors. The health visitors also make visits to the patients' homes and give advice and guidance on any medical or social problems which may occur. To ensure close co-operation between health visitor and chest clinic, the health visitors on a three monthly rota, visit the chest clinic at the Diagnostic Centre weekly.

One of the local authority domiciliary midwives is allocated to the special care and premature baby unit and follows up the babies discharged from this unit.

The Ingham Infirmary, South Shields, has been kept informed of all tetanus immunisations.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Medical Committee and of the Executive Committee of the local division of the B.M.A., whilst representatives of the Local Medical Committee and of the local division of the B.M.A. are co-opted members of the Health Services Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is also a member of the Regional Liaison Committee, composed of the officers of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board and Medical Officers of Health of Local Health Authorities in the region.

For some years there has been a policy of co-ordination between health visitors and general practitioners, seven health visitors being allocated to seven practices. This is not a full-time attachment; the health visitors visit the surgeries regularly and act as liaison officer between the doctor and other members of the health visiting staff.

In one group practice, a health visitor gives health education talks to all expectant mothers attending an ante-natal clinic at the surgery.

Domiciliary midwives are attached to ten general practices of twenty doctors and this arrangement is operating successfully.

The Home Nursing Service, because of the nature of its work, is in daily contact with both hospital and general practitioner services and has excellent co-operation with both.

The Maternity Liaison Committee forms a link between all three branches of the service in the midwifery field and has been usefull in providing an opportunity for discussing difficulties encountered and ways of ensuring co-ordination and co-operation among the three branches.

It is hoped that in the near future health centres will be built in the Borough so that the services of general practitioners and the local health authority will be even more fully integrated.

Part IIIINFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notification and Deaths

Epidemiology

Notes on Certain Infectious
Diseases

Hospital Admission

Laboratory Examinations

Tuberculosis

Venereal Disease

TABLE B - SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFICATION 1970

DISEASES	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever.....	3	4	3	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	19
Whooping Cough.....	1	3	-	3	3	7	2	-	17	9	5	1	51
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	6	23	38	21	33	31	204	152	70	75	109	67	829
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.....	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	5	5	1	29	43
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (infective & post infectious)...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.....	3	1	-	1	6	5	6	1	1	2	1	2	29
- Non-Respiratory.....	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Infective Jaundice.....	-	8	2	1	-	-	5	-	3	1	-	1	21
TOTAL.....	15	39	44	29	50	47	221	158	98	95	117	100	1014

TABLE C

Comparative Notifications for the Past Ten Years

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever.....	31	15	69	234	67	39	15	12	12	19
Whooping Cough.....	65	66	84	54	9	126	8	11	23	51
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polioencephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	2074	494	1050	836	1170	1363	236	2487	20	829
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Pneumonia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza.....	8	9	26	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Primary.....	104	93	119	85	86	37	47	34	-	-
Dysentery.....	4	30	31	107	13	85	15	130	128	43
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis (infective and pest infectious).....	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever.....	-	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.....	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
* Erysipelas.....	2	2	3	-	-	2	2	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.....	10	3	1	4	1	3	-	1	1	2
Food Poisoning.....	36	4	5	20	12	11	4	20	15	12
* Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	1	3	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

TABLE C (Cont).

Comparative Notifications for the Past Ten Years

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pemphigus Neonatorum..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis										
Respiratory.....	78	95	103	80	55	59	43	38	31	29
Non-Respiratory..	9	11	9	5	8	9	9	9	3	5
I Infective Jaundice....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	108	21
TOTAL combined incidence	2434	829	2529	1427	1426	1738	381	2956	350	1014

* Figures to 30 September 1968 only

I Figures from 1 October 1968 only

NOTES ON CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Confirmed cases numbered 19 and most of the cases occurred in the first half of the year.

Whooping Cough

The number of accepted cases was 51, compared with 23 in 1969, and most of the cases were in the 3 - 9 age group.

Measles

The total number notified was 829, compared with 29 in 1969. The cases were in the age group 1 - 9 and the majority of the cases occurred in the third and fourth quarters of the year.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No case of enteric fever was notified during the year. There was, however, a confirmed case of paratyphoid B. The patient was admitted to Hospital and died.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified for the ninth year in succession.

Diphtheria

There were no cases of diphtheria notified for the nineteenth successive year. This should not lead to complacency as diphtheria can reoccur.

Encephalitis

There was one case of encephalitis notified during the year and the child was admitted to hospital.

Food Poisoning

A total of 12 cases of food poisoning were notified during the year, of these five were confirmed. No connection between the cases was traced.

Meningococcal Infection

There were two cases of meningococcal infection notified during the year. These children were admitted to hospital.

Dysentery

A total of 43 cases were reported during the year and 30 cases were confirmed bacteriologically. There was a small outbreak at Laygate Nursery at the end of the year. Admissions to the day nursery were temporarily suspended.

Infective Hepatitis

A total of 21 cases of Infective Hepatitis were notified during the year with the incidence evenly spread over the year.

Hospital Treatment

During 1970 nine cases of notifiable infectious disease from South Shields were treated in hospital as follows:

	General Hospital South Shields	Ingham Infirmary South Shields
Meningococcal		
Infection.....	2	-
Dysentery.....	2	1
Paratyphoid B.....	1	-
Food Poisoning....	1	-
Encephalitis.....	1	-
Malaria.....	1	-

Laboratory Examination

The following is a list of pathological examinations carried out for the Health and Welfare Department in the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne:

Faeces -	481
Urine -	3
Throat Swabs -	7
	<hr/> 491 <hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications

During 1970 there were 34 cases notified as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	22	7	29
Non-respiratory	1	4	5

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year...	-	-	-	-
1 year...	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 years....	1	-	-	-
5 - 9 years....	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years..	1	-	-	-
15 - 19 years..	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 years..	-	2	1	-
25 - 34 years..	1	-	-	-
35 - 44 years..	3	-	-	2
45 - 54 years..	10	2	-	1
55 - 64 years..	6	2	-	1
65 - 74 years..	-	1	-	-
75 years..	-	-	-	-

The notifications rate was 0.32 per 1,000 of the population - 0.27 respiratory and 0.05 non-respiratory.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified or ascertained during each of the past ten years is as follows:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Notified:										
Respiratory	78	95	103	80	55	59	43	38	31	29
Non-Respiratory	9	11	9	5	8	9	9	9	3	5
Not Notified:										
Respiratory	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	87	110	115	85	63	68	52	47	34	34
Notification Rate	0.79	0.97	1.02	0.78	0.58	0.63	0.47	0.43	0.29	0.32

A comparison of the notification rates for the neighbouring authorities is as follows:

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
South Shields CB.....	0.27	0.05
Gateshead CB.....	0.27	0.05
Sunderland CB.....	0.30	0.03
Newcastle upon Tyne CB..	0.35	0.07
Tynemouth CB.....	0.39	0.04
Durham County.....	0.21	0.04
Northumberland County....	0.17	0.03

Mortality

There were no deaths caused by tuberculosis.

The death rate for South Shields from tuberculosis during the past ten years was as follows:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Respiratory	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.00
Non-Respiratory	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The following table shows the death rates of neighbouring Authorities from all forms of tuberculosis:

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
South Shields County Borough	0.00	0.00
Gateshead County Borough	0.08	0.00
Sunderland County Borough	0.05	0.00
Newcastle upon Tyne County Borough	0.038	0.013
Tynemouth County Borough	0.06	0.00
Durham County	0.04	0.00
Northumberland County	0.03	0.00

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

Routine tuberculin testing of school entrants by means of the Heaf Test was continued during the year. A total of 1499 children were tested, 1264 were negative and 166 had a positive reaction. Of the positive reactors 129 had previously been given BCG and the number of natural conversions was therefore 37. This gives an incidence of positive reactions of 2.8%. All 37 positive reactors were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. No cases of tuberculosis were notified from this group.

BCG Vaccination (11 year olds)

Details of the programmed of BCG vaccination during the year are as follows:-

Number of children offered tuberculin testing and BCG vaccination.....	1947
Number of consents received.....	1763
Percentage of consents.....	90.5
Number who previously had BCG.....	129
Number tuberculin tested.....	1631
Number found to be positive (excluding those already vaccinated with BCG.....	7.4%
Number vaccinated with BCG.....	1255
Number X-rayed by Mass X-Ray.....	100
Number requiring further investigation after Mass X-Ray	-
Number found to be tuberculous.....	-

All positive reactors were followed up by a health visitor or school nurse and full details of all positive reactors were notified to the family doctor.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the Diagnostic Centre, General Hospital, and I am indebted to Colonel E. Levy, Physician in Charge, for the following report:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report for the Special Clinic of South Shields.

The registration of new patients (550) shows an increase of 59 during the year and 107 patients were found to be infected with gonorrhoea.

There were 2032 attendances at the clinic during the year and I regret to report that in 1970 the figures have shown an increase of venereal infection, particularly of gonorrhoea. The increase is in step with the national trend.

The number of patients suffering from syphilis remains small.

Number of South Shields patients treated at Newcastle - 37

Number of South Shields patients treated at Sunderland - 12

Syphilis

5 cases were treated for this infection, the lowest for a number of years.

Merchant Navy

150 seamen attended for treatment. 29 were found to be infected with gonorrhoea.

The report includes a summary of the work undertaken by the part time health visitor to the clinic.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the valuable help provided by the Laboratory Services of South Shields General Hospital, Sunderland Royal Infirmary and the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle General Hospital.

The following table shows in detail the new cases dealt with at the South Shields Clinic for the first time during each of the past ten years:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Syphilis.....	19	15	17	9	13	13	12	15	15	5
Gonorrhoea..	127	119	108	71	43	84	110	98	67	107
Others.....	245	354	347	329	300	327	396	414	409	438
Total.....	391	488	472	409	355	424	518	527	491	550

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1961	2458	1561	897
1962	3175	2031	1094
1963	2948	2024	924
1964	2615	1849	766
1965	1736	1288	488
1966	1830	1306	524
1967	1989	1347	642
1968	2086	1476	610
1969	1531	1266	365
1970	2032	1692	340

South Shields cases under treatment at other centres.

	New Cases	Total Attendance
Newcastle...	37	114
Sunderland..	14	56

Gonorrhoea under Age Groups

	16 & 17	18 & 19	20 - 24	25 & over	Total
Male	-	8	21	46	75
Female	1	3	13	15	32
Total	1	11	34	61	107

Merchant Navy - New Cases

	L. G.	Gonorrhoea	SC	Urethritis	NVT	NVD	Transf In	Total
U.K.....	1	10	1	9	17	34	8	79
Europe.....	-	5	-	4	3	7	1	20
Asia.....	-	4	-	4	4	6	-	18
Mediterranean	-	4	-	3	3	5	1	16
Africa.....	-	6	-	2	2	6	-	17
West Indies..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Report on Contact Tracing

Visits:- 20 visits were made to Syphilitic patients
28 visits were made to Gonorrhoea patients
22 visits were made to contacts

22 visits were made to 7 contacts named by patients attending the clinic and being treated for gonorrhoea: of these
4 were found to be infected and received treatment
3 were not traced

Contact Slips:

58 were issued
19 patients attended with gonorrhoea
13 patients attended and were diagnosed non VD
2 attended other clinics
24 were not traced

Default:

Male

30 defaulted after one month
11 defaulted after two months
20 patients (mostly seamen) were transferred out

Female

6 defaulted after treatment
3 defaulted after one month
4 defaulted after two months.

Part IV**SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE
AND RELATED ACTS**

Residential Accommodation

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

Domiciliary Services for Elderly Persons

Welfare of Blind Persons

Welfare of Handicapped Persons

SOCIAL SERVICESFIELD WORK SECTION

The year has been one of reorganisation of staff and work but also one of frustration caused by staff shortages and sickness absence.

Four Welfare Assistants commenced during the year, Miss Leete, Miss Routh who married and became Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Mr. Orwin and Miss Parkin, who had been working in the administrative section and had been accepted by the Newcastle Polytechnic on a full time course leading to the Certificate in Social Work. All of them have adapted very quickly and have given sterling service having had to undertake work which would normally have been done by more experienced personnel and also they have done more menial tasks such as meals on wheels etc.

An appropriate co-ordinating training programme was established for the Welfare Assistants and it is fair to say that very few other students have as full a basic knowledge of the Departments or better grounding in case work or social work. Miss Leete also attended a day release course organised by the North Regional Association for the Deaf.

During the year pressures on the Department have been very heavy but the staff have coped well. In addition to ordinary duties a good deal of extraneous work was entailed such as the organised holidays for the elderly, handicapped persons, holidays for the blind, and holidays for handicapped persons in the caravan at Keswick. There were also a number of day outings which were arranged for various groups.

The final stage was reached in a survey of elderly residents considered to be at risk of hypothermia. This resulted in 34 night storage heaters being provided on a loan basis and the initial result appears to be very satisfactory. A report on this was given to the Medical Officer of Health in which various suggestions were made about the houses in the Lonnen and the West Way.

During the year a group of voluntary workers were recruited, their main function being friendly visiting of the elderly. There are 14 workers and a start was made in visiting the

over 80's known to the Department and it is hoped to include the over 70's in the near future. There is a need for volunteers and with this in mind visits are being paid to various organisations and talks have been given to them. In addition, specific tasks have also been carried out for old people, eg. internal decoration and gardening. The group have called themselves the Community Volunteer Service and Mrs. Robinson who acts as Secretary allocates the names and addresses of elderly persons. She also collates the information received and has proved to be of great assistance in supplementing the statutory services. Of considerable significance is the reporting by volunteers of any problems which require attention by the social workers although this has meant additional work for the section.

A very close liaison has been developed with the various day centres, especially the Adult Training Centre where an agreed procedure for admission was established and this was found to work very well. In addition more handicapped people have begun to take advantage of the facilities offered at the John Wright Centre, mainly through contact with the social workers.

The weekly geriatric clinics at Boldon Lane and Wenlock Lodge, the twelve luncheon clubs, the clinics and groups run by Dr. N. Kelly, Consultant Psychiatrist, were all manned by the social workers and welfare assistants. Both Senior Social Workers gave regular talks to Health Visitors, Student Midwives and other nurses. There was also a monthly geriatric ward round at the General Hospital with Dr. N. A. Nicholls. This was generally taken by the Chief Social Work Officer but when not available a Senior Social Worker deputised. Each hostel was allocated a particular social worker to whom is referred all social problems in relation to the residents. This has worked admirably and has prevented unnecessary duplication of visiting and referring. It also means that the officers in charge of the homes know exactly whom to contact, thus saving time and effort.

Contact was established with the Newcastle Polytechnic and we have accepted students from the full time CSW course for

practical placement. We are now regarded as a training unit and it is expected that this will be of great advantage in the future.

The social workers are divided into four teams with each Senior Social Worker being responsible for two teams. Generally each team has its own geographical area but for a part of the year it was necessary to set aside the area systems and to work as one unit. This was due to staff shortage and it also meant that we could not work on the case load principle but rather on a contingency basis. If it were not for the impending legislation it would have been suggested that a fresh look be taken at the staffing of the Department.

An average of well over 1000 individuals were referred to the section each month; this figure comprises actual cases and does not take into account the number of visits. Well over 300 visits were paid each month to various hospitals and agencies. The officers on "call out" duty were involved in from 12 - 16 calls each month (between 15 minutes and 3 hours duration each call). All the hostels were visited regularly each month by the social workers concerned, the Senior Social Workers and the Chief Social Work Officer. The Home Teacher for the Blind generally accompanied by a Welfare Assistant attended the John Wright Centre two or three times per week and this will be increased when an evening typing class is commenced.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

The total number of places provided by the Council remains at 270. Only one voluntary home is registered in South Shields and this comprises 11 places. There are no private homes. The list of Council homes is as follows:

Rockcliffe.....	22
St. Thomas' House.....	15
Simonside Lodge.....	17
Charles Smith House.....	39
50 Lawe Road.....	17

257 Stanhope Road.....	18
1 Westholme.....	17
2 Westholme.....	17
3 Westholme.....	17
74 Beach Road.....	19
Whiteleas Hostel.....	30
Wenlock Lodge.....	42
	<hr/> 270 <hr/>

During the year a total of 121 were admitted to the Council's Welfare Homes, 47 male, 74 female. At the end of 1970 the average age of residents was male 78 years, female 81 years, as compared with 77 and 81 years respectively for 1969. Further details are as follows:

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 65	7	8
65 - 70	14	11
71 - 75	14	21
76 - 80	30	21
81 - 85	26	30
86 - 90	13	38
91 - 95	9	15
96 - 100	-	4
	113	148

Co-operation between the staff of the homes and the social workers has generally been very good, both sides appreciating the other's role in the scheme of things and this has helped tremendously. The allocation of a social worker to each home has made a useful contribution to this situation.

During the year between twenty and thirty local elderly persons spent a holiday in the homes for periods ranging from two to four weeks. This enabled their relatives to have a much needed rest and holiday from the caring of the

old people. This facility is very much appreciated both by the old people themselves and the relatives.

164 residents had an organised day trip to Gillsland which was greatly enjoyed by all of them.

The proprietors of the Shoreline Club invited 217 residents to a party at Christmas. Everything was provided free, an exceptionally good buffet meal, entertainment, the artistes giving their services free of charge, bingo, refreshment and presents. There is no doubt that the evening was thoroughly enjoyed and was a talking point amongst the residents for some months. The proprietors, staff and artistes are to be congratulated in promoting such a party for the elderly.

Once again we had an exchange holiday arrangement with Cumberland County Council and 23 residents participated. The residents were selected with due regard to their physical fitness and there were few, if any difficulties; in all the arrangements were most successful.

The waiting list remains at approximately 70, two-third of which are female and by far the majority requiring downstairs accommodation. This means that our adapted homes are not as useful as they ought to be and there is a definite need for purpose-built homes not only to reduce the waiting list but to replace some of the existing homes.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

The Authority provides four houses for temporary accommodation for families who for one reason or another are homeless and a description of the arrangements was included in my Annual Report for 1968.

The family caseworkers continued their liaison with the statutory and voluntary social agencies for the benefit of of the individuals concerned.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - Section 47 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

It was again unnecessary to use these powers during the year

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

The policy of the Authority in encouraging elderly persons to live independently in their own homes, or with relatives, was continued. A register of elderly persons in need is kept in the Department, in which is recorded the assessment of an individual's need and the number of aged persons on this register at the end of the year was 6,993. This register is invaluable to the various sections of the domiciliary services as a source of reference and close co-operation is maintained with the Department of Health and Social Security who have continued to issue a pre-paid postcard from this Authority to every person reaching pensionable age. The social work staff made a total of 4,349 visits to elderly persons in their own homes.

MEALS SERVICES

(a) Three vehicles continued to provide a meals on wheels service. One is manned by the WRVS personnel and the other two by the Department's staff. The total number shows an increase of 198 compared with the previous year.

(b) Mid-day meals were also provided to elderly persons able to attend a residential home in their locality. Details of the number of meals provided at the various homes are as follows:

	1969	1970
Wenlock Lodge.....	4322	3857
Rockcliffe.....	3689	4402
257 Stanhope Road..	1763	1475
50 Lawe Road.....	941	845
Charles Smith House	2543	2087
St. Thomas' House..	398	603
Whiteleas Hostel...	1034	1133
74 Beach Road.....	340	609
	<u>15030</u>	<u>15011</u>

(c) The popularity of the luncheon clubs continued during 1970. In addition to the meals these clubs provide an opportunity for members with interests in common to meet. Twelve clubs were operating at the end of the year and

the Committee continued to expand this worthwhile service as necessary.

The total number of meals provided by this service during 1970 was 19438 compared with 18069 in 1969.

WARNING LIGHTS

At the end of 1970, 80 self-contained battery warning lights were in use in elderly persons' homes throughout the town.

WARDEN SCHEME

The two wardens for the Lonnen Area have proved invaluable and it is felt that the implementation of a further three schemes should go forward as soon as possible.

HOLIDAYS

During 1970, 39 elderly persons enjoyed a holiday at Gilsland which is popular for this type of holiday.

FAMILY CASE WORKERS

Two of the qualified social workers spend part of their time on special case work duties in relation to family breakdowns, homelessness, etc.

WELFARE OF BLIND PERSONS

Incidence of Blindness

Number of persons examined in 1970.....	49
Number certified as blind.....	32
Number certified as partially sighted.....	5
Number not certified as blind or partially sighted...	11
Total number of blind persons on register at 31st December, 1970.....	340
Total number of forms D18 submitted in 1970.....	49

Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) of those persons registered as blind in 1970:

(i) Where no treatment recommended	
Number of cataract cases.....	3
Number of glaucoma cases.....	1
Others.....	9

(ii) Where treatment recommended

Number of cataract cases.....	12
Number of glaucoma cases.....	-
Others.....	9

(iii) Where treatment has been received (or follow-up action)

Number of cataract cases.....	5
Number of glaucoma cases.....	-
Others.....	11

The total number of registered blind persons as at 31st December, 1970 was 340, details of which are as follows:

Age (Years)	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	-	2	2
5 - 10	1	1	2
11 - 15	1	-	1
16 - 20	1	1	2
21 - 29	1	1	2
30 - 39	4	3	7
40 - 49	9	11	20
50 - 59	23	22	45
60 - 64	15	10	25
65 - 69	24	19	43
70 - 79	35	68	103
80 - 84	16	30	46
85 - 89	7	24	31
90 and over	2	9	11
Totals	139	201	340

Over 68% registered blind persons are aged 65 or over and 57% are 70 years of age and over, compared with 68% and 56% respectively for 1969.

Treatment

Follow-up of Registered Blind Persons

Cause of Disability	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during 1969 in respect of Section F1 which Para 7 (e) of Form BDB recommends:				
(a) no treatment.....	3	1	-	9
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)..	12	-	-	9
(c) treatment inadvisable	-	-	-	-
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up have received treatment.....	5	-	-	11

The blind people continued to attend the John Wright Centre and had good attendances at the handicraft classes on Tuesday afternoons and at the social gatherings on Thursday afternoons.

Close contact is kept between the examining ophthalmic surgeon and the Home Teachers, the latter attending each examination in order to have the opportunity of discussing details of the case at the outset.

Wireless and Talking Books

All blind persons can obtain a free wireless receiving licence and wireless sets are available from the British Wireless for the Blind Fund or the Rediffusion service is granted at a concessionary rate. The present yearly charge for the use of a Talking Book machine is £3, £2 of which is met by the local authority.

WELFARE OF DEAF PERSONS

The welfare of deaf persons is undertaken by the Northumberland and Durham Mission to the Deaf and Dumb on an agency basis. Their missionary lives in South Shields and the Department works in close co-operation with him to ensure

that all deaf persons receive whatever services are required. They too attend the John Wright Centre for social functions.

Hard of Hearing

The South Shields Hard of Hearing Fellowship is a well organised group and the Authority makes an annual grant to assist them in their activities. The club is affiliated to the North Eastern League of the Hard of Hearing and now meets regularly at the John Wright Centre.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The register of all physically handicapped persons (other than the blind and deaf) desirous of taking advantage of the many services available to them is maintained by the Department. The maintenance of the register is a statutory requirement and the number of disabled people on the register at the end of 1970 was 580. As far as possible, the registered disabled are visited by officers of the Department who are always willing to give advice and mobilise available services.

Adaptations and Personal Aids

The planning of structural alterations in the homes of disabled persons to meet individual needs and the provision of personal aids has been an important part of the scheme of welfare services. The basic purpose of this is to assist independence and mobility and the social workers visit the homes of disabled persons and make recommendations to meet individual needs. During 1970 adaptations were carried out at the homes of 24 handicapped persons, at a total cost of £2986.50.

Car Badges for Disabled Persons

Identification badges are available for issue to all disabled drivers whose handicap results in restricted mobility and the Police exercise every courtesy and discretion in allowing parking as near as possible to the disabled driver's destination.

THE JOHN WRIGHT CENTRE FOR THE HANDICAPPED

In November Mr. K. Shepherd, the Superintendent of Adult Work Centres, was appointed Officer in Charge of Nightingale House and Mr. G. Bamlett, one of the Instructors, was promoted in place of Mr. Shepherd to commence on 1 January, 1971.

There has been a fair amount of sickness among the staff which has caused a certain amount of disturbance to the classes but despite this there has been a general improvement in attendances and various other classes have been started. Earlier in the year a questionnaire was sent to all the handicapped in the Borough in an attempt to find out what was of most interest to them and to remind them of the facilities at the John Wright Centre. The response was quite good and the answers have been classified. As a result an Archery Class was commenced and it is planned to extend this in the future. A discussion group was started on Wednesday afternoons at which between twenty and thirty attend whilst an Art Class was inaugurated and this has been attended by both physically handicapped and blind persons. This has resulted in one or two very good pieces of sculpture being produced. A Music Class was started on Mondays and Fridays and a very successful leatherwork class is running and it may well be possible to develop this. Various other social activities are planned and should commence in 1971, eg indoor bowls, domino competitions, typing (for which a sufficient number of old typewriters have been collected), drama etc.

In addition to the craft classes in the Centre a few private homes and the Residential Part III Homes are visited by one of the Instructors. The emphasis on the work done has been on articles for sale but it is felt that articles for sale should not be the sole objective whilst more of the elderly residents in the hostels or in their private homes might be given greater encouragement to do craft work.

Although there is no sign of the various clubs in the Centre being prepared to give up their autonomy there are welcome and concrete signs of the individuals with different handicaps integrating more and this it is felt is a very significant step forward.

The John Wright Centre Association is now participating more effectively in the affairs of the Centre, both practical and social, and the Association is in a good financial position so that it has been able to purchase various articles and equipment for the Centre. The Executive Committee is being welded into a vital unit for the welfare

of the centre and the members are beginning to perform a more positive role.

This last year has been one of steady progress both in relationships and the use of the Centre and it is felt in some instances much progress has indeed been made.

Part V

Miscellaneous

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPERANNUATION AND
SICK PAY SCHEMES

The following table shows the number of medical questionnaires received and medical examinations carried out during 1970 by the medical staff of the Health and Welfare Department:

Categories	1970	
	Male	Female
For other departments within the local authority.....	Q 113 M 5	123 4
Health and Welfare Department.....	Q 7 M 1	53 8
Teacher and Teacher Candidates.....	M 102	33
Special examinations.....	M 43	8
Examinations for other authorities....	M 4	-

Q - Medical Questionnaires

M - Medical Examinations

Part VI

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

Water Supply etc.

Housing

Food and Drugs Control

Atmospheric Pollution

Provision of Factories Acts

Rodent and Pest Control

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. R. V. Robinson, D.M.A., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

WATER SUPPLY

An adequate and constant supply of chlorinated water is provided by the Sunderland and South Shields Water Company and chemical and bacteriological reports show the water to be wholesome.

All the houses in the town have a piped water supply though a few still remain in scheduled clearance areas which are served only by a standpipe in the yard.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Six samples of water were taken during the year for full chemical analysis and satisfactory reports were received in all cases. The samples were all taken from domestic users, invariably the kitchen tap, and four were especially taken from premises known to have lead service pipes so that they could be examined for any tendency towards plumbo-solvency. The reports in these instances showed the average lead content to be less than 0.04 p.p.m. which is still below that regarded as normally satisfactory.

The water supply to the area is a blended one taking in the much softer supply from the Derwent reservoir as well as the local land well water and a typical analysis of each is shown below:-

	<u>Derwent Water</u>	<u>Well</u>
Alkalinity (Ca CO ₃).....	19.0	282.0 p.p.m.
Chlorides (C l).....	17.0	45.0 p.p.m.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen.....	0.08	0.064 p.p.m.
Albuminoid Nitrogen.....	-	-
Nitrite as Nitrogen.....	Nil	Nil
Nitrate as Nitrogen.....	0.6	8.8 p.p.m.
Oxygen absorbed (3 hours at 37° C)	0.28	Nil
Temporary Hardness.....	19.0	282.0 p.p.m.
Permanent Hardness.....	41.0	168.0 p.p.m.

	Derwent	
	Water	Well
Total Hardness.....	60.0	450.0 p.p.m.
Total Solids (dried at 180° C).....	92.0	580.0 p.p.m.
Suspended solids (dried at 105° C)....	Nil	Nil
Calcium (Ca).....	20.0	97.0 p.p.m.
Magnesium (Mg).....	3.0	51.0 p.p.m.
Aluminium (Al).....	Nil	Nil
Iron (Fe).....	0.08	0.10 p.p.m.
Manganese (Mn).....	-	Nil
Carbonate (C O ₃).....	11.0	169.0 p.p.m.
Sulphate (S O ₄).....	31.0	124.0 p.p.m.
Silica (Si O ₂).....	1.0	7.0 p.p.m.
Free Chlorine.....	-	-
Chlorine Residual.....	0.1	-
Colour Hazen.....	5°	5° p.p.m.
pH Value.....	8.7	7.5 p.p.m.
Flouride as F.....	0.5	0.4 - 1.0 p.p.m.

A typical analysis of the mixed supply as drawn from the mains is as follows:-

pH Value.....	7.5
Total Solids dried at 180° C.....	150 p.p.m.
Chlorine as Chlorides.....	15 p.p.m.
Free Ammonia (as Nitrogen).....	trace p.p.m.
Albuminoid Ammonia (as Nitrogen).....	0.04 p.p.m.
Nitrogen as Nitrates.....	0.1 p.p.m.
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 27°C).....	0.5 p.p.m.
Total hardness.....	100 p.p.m.
Non-carbonate hardness.....	55 p.p.m.
Carbonate hardness.....	45 p.p.m.
Lead.....less than	0.02 p.p.m.
Copper.....	0.02 p.p.m.
Iron.....	0.1 p.p.m.
Appearance and colour.....	Clear and almost colourless
Smell and taste.....	Satisfactory
Residual free chlorine.....	None

Flouride Content

The naturally occurring flouride content of the supply has continued at 0.4 to 0.5 as in recent years; no flouride is added.

Bacterial Quality

In order to ensure a satisfactory bacterial quality, the water is chlorinated before it enters the distribution system.

As a routine precaution both the Water Undertakers and the Public Health Inspectorate have taken regular samples from many different points in the area during the year.

The department was responsible for taking 108 samples in this period and of these, six only were reported as being doubtful. Subsequent repeat samples however from the same six sources taken after the mains had been flushed to remove any traces of contaminants, were found to be quite satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The circumstances of drainage and sewage disposal continue as before; discharge is to the river and the sea without treatment.

The proposals of the Tyneside Joint Sewerage Board for centralised sewage purification and disposal for its twenty constituent authorities have been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environment and approval is awaited.

SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath in the Borough continues to give good services and, in addition, the trainer pools at seven schools are in regular use. All are visited at frequent intervals to ensure the maintenance of the quality of the water and for the purpose of collecting samples for bacteriological examination. One-hundred and eighty-two such samples were examined during the year out of which one only was reported as unsatisfactory. Investigations into this particular pool brought to light the fact that there had been a minor breakdown on the water filtering plant. Once

detected, this had been promptly repaired and no further trouble had been experienced.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five applications for renewal of licences for the sale of pet animals were granted during the year. Three licences were in respect of shops and two for stalls in the market. A total of twelve inspections were made during the year and, except for a few minor infringements, which were corrected as soon as they were pointed out to the proprietors, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Fertilisers and feeding stuffs are sold by a limited number of shops in the Borough and mainly bought in small amount by private individuals for local allotment use. Stockists themselves are usually found to carry only small amounts of a narrow range of products but nevertheless twelve samples were obtained and submitted for analysis.

Three samples were reported as not complying with the permitted variation of the ingredients allowed by the regulations, but in two of these cases follow up formal samples were taken and were subsequently reported as being satisfactory. In the case of the third sample no possible explanation could be found for the discrepancy between the declared statement and the actual results obtained. Warning letters were sent by the Council to both the retailer and manufacturer in this instance.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Sixteen traders applied during the year to have their names retained on the Local Authority's list entitling them to sell Part II poisons. This is a reduction of six from the previous year. All the premises were inspected before approval was granted and arrangements generally were found to be satisfactory.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

In view of the considerable amount of remedial work which has been completed at premises covered by the Act since its introduction the number of contraventions found and subsequently remedied in the course of routine inspections has decreased. In other respects, however, the pattern of work for the year has not changed appreciably.

At the end of the year 1078 premises were registered, this being a decrease of six on the previous year's total. Fifty-eight new registrations were received but 64 premises were removed from the register as being now outside the scope of the Act, for various reasons. The number of employed persons in these premises rose, however, by 34 to a total of 7118.

Visits of all kinds numbered 832 and covered inspections of premises, checking compliance with notices served on previous inspections, and giving advice on various aspects of the requirements of the Act and Regulations. At the end of the year no registered premises remained uninspected. Six hundred and ten inspections of premises were made, and 52 interviews were held with persons affected by the Act. One hundred and forty-three notices were sent out concerning the 410 defects found, and 822 items were found to have been remedied, resulting in 176 notices being complied with.

The arrangement whereby plans of proposed alterations to premises covered or likely to be covered by the Act are examined for potential contraventions or inadequacies has continued to be of great value to this department and the architects and clients involved. The representations made are almost invariably well received and result in the proposed works being carried out to a standard which satisfies the requirements of the Act.

Accidents

Thirty-five notifications of accidents were received during the year. Four of these were unnecessary notifications, two were forwarded to other local authorities in those areas where the accidents had occurred, and two were passed to H. M. Inspector of Factories. In thirteen instances it was

considered necessary to make further enquiries to obtain additional relevant information but in only one instance was a full investigation considered necessary.

The accident investigated was of a potentially serious nature, and occurred on a staircase giving access to the basement cellar of a public house. The staircase was typical of those often found in older public houses, leading down from a trapdoor in the floor of the bar area. The injured person walked into the floor opening exposed by the floor hatch being in the raised position and sustained extensive bruises in falling down the stairs. The stairs had a steep rake, but handrails were provided and artificial lighting was satisfactory. The accident occurred primarily as a result of the failure to put into position the guard ropes which were provided to prevent access to the area containing the trap door when raised in the open position. Subsequent representation made to the brewery company resulted in the installation of an enclosed fixed staircase at these premises.

A grape and a lettuce leaf were said to be the cause of accidents in two greengrocery shops. The injured persons stood on these objects, slipped and fell, sustaining minor injuries. The only accidents involving Prescribed Dangerous Machines were (a) a cut finger caused by cleaning the stationary cutting blade of a horizontal feed food slicing machine and (b) a meat mincing machine, the feed pan of which fell onto the hand of a person engaged in cleaning it. Neither incident was contributed to by a contravention of the provisions relating to dangerous machinery.

One reported accident which could not be classed as notifiable, but is worthy of comment, concerned a young male employee at a retail shop who was engaged in offloading supplies from a delivery lorry equipped with a mechanically-operated tail-board lift. This person trapped his heel between the lift platform and a cross-member on the rear of the vehicle. As the accident occurred outside of the registered premises and its curtilage, no official action could be taken under the Act, although several potential trapping points which could result in injury were evident.

As in previous years the greatest number of accidents in involved women and girls, and with one exception all accidents occurred in retail shops and catering establishments.

The Department of Employment and Productivity has again requested particular comment on specified aspects of the administration of the Act and Regulations, namely Notification of Accidents and the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968.

Notification of Accidents

The number of accidents notified under the Act has again fallen slightly this year. In 1965, the first full year of operation, the number of notifications was 34; in 1966 it rose to 50 but has subsequently fallen in each year to 46 in 1967; 35 in 1968; 29 in 1969 and now to 27 in 1970.

There are no clear indications of why this should be so. Though one might hope that the requirements of the Act were having the desired affect of reducing accidents it seems unlikely, having regard to the most common causes experienced here, that they could account for such a notable decline.

It is probable that some notifiable accidents are not being brought to the notice of the local authority, although there is no evidence that this is the case. To try to ensure that this does not occur through ignorance of the requirements it has been the practice in recent years verbally to remind occupiers of their obligations during the course of inspections. It is possible that this has not been sufficient and in future a written summary of the provisions relating to accident notification together with the address to which notifications should be sent is to be left with each occupier of premises visited.

Hoists and Lifts

Before the introduction of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968 a considerable number of notices had been served by this Authority under the general safety provisions of the principal Act. These notices related to dangerous conditions associated with the operation of hoists and lifts, and almost without exception the required works were carried out. Understandably the standard achieved did not come up to

the level subsequently required by the Regulations with the result that when these Regulations came into operation it was in some cases found necessary to ask for additional works. It may be considered surprising that very little dissention was encountered in this process.

Inspections of hoists and lifts are carried out as routine during the periodic inspection of premises and additionally when an adverse Report of Examination has been issued following the statutory six-monthly examination (usually by an insurance company inspector) and a copy of that report is received by the local authority.

Such reports stipulate a period of time in which specified works of maintenance and renewal must be carried out if the lift is to be kept in operation with safety. It is then left to the local authority, however, to ascertain whether the specified works have been carried out and the lift can safely continue in use. This creates some problems for the local authority inspector; for instance those of access to and identification of the part referred to. The following instances taken from some of this year's reports may give some indication of the sort of problem encountered:

"The gear (worm) should be opened out for thorough examination and renewal of parts found to be worn".

"The cage guides should be gone over and loose splice guide fixings to the brackets secured or renewed and secured as found necessary".

"The worn trailing cable balance weight guide shoes should be renewed and the guide rails renewed".

"The lock nut on the eye bolt to the counterweight should be tightened". (An invitation to ride on the roof of the passenger lift cage to check this item was declined with thanks).

Six reports have been received during the year showing that works of maintenance were required either immediately or within a specified period. In one instance, the works having not been done within the period, it was necessary to ensure that the use of the lift was discontinued until they had been completed.

Reports on the result of the statutory examination must be preserved by the occupier and kept readily available for inspection by any inspector. It is often found, however, that they are not kept at the premises on which the lift or hoist is installed but at the company's headquarters. Although this is understandable, some delay and inconvenience can be experienced before a report becomes available for checking and one would think that in these circumstances at least a copy of any report should be kept on the premises concerned.

Despite the difficulties detailed above however, it can be said that in general the administration of these Regulations is proceeding smoothly.

TABLE A

Analysis of reported accidents by type of injury

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Burns & Scalds...	-	-	-	-	-
Broken Bones.....	-	1	1	2	4
Sprains & Strains	1	-	1	4	6
Bruising.....	-	1	2	5	8
Cuts.....	-	1	-	8	9
Amputation.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	4	19	27

TABLE B

Analysis of reported accidents by causation

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Struck by falling object..	-	-	-	2	2
Vehicle in motion.....	-	-	-	1	1
Machinery (powered).....	-	1	-	-	1
Machinery (non-powered)...	-	-	-	-	-
Falls one level to another	-	-	1	1	2
Falls on fixed stairs.....	-	-	1	2	3
Falls on same level.....	-	-	-	4	4
Stepping on/striking against object	-	1	-	2	3
Handling goods.....	1	-	-	5	6
Hand tools.....	-	1	-	1	2
Others.....	-	-	2	1	3
Total	1	3	4	19	27

TABLE C

Analysis of reported accidents by type of premises

	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	Total
Office.....	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shop.....	1	2	3	12	18
W.D. & W.....	-	-	1	-	1
Catering Establishment	-	1	-	7	8
Fuel Storage Depot....	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	3	4	19	27

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	19	7	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) where section 7 is enforced by Local Authority..	295	71	5	-
3. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.....	28	7	-	-
Totals	342	85	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	To HMF Inspector	By HMF Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2).....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp. (S3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S4).....	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage (S6).....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7).....	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient.....	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	16	11	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Six outworkers have been notified during the year and were found to be engaged in attaching labels to plastic bottles or packing paper panties. On inspection of the homes concerned conditions were found to be satisfactory and the carrying out of the works there involved no risk to the health of the occupants.

FOOD CONTROL

Although consumer protection has become a popular topic only in recent years it can be considered that food control is a specialised form which has been exercised by public health authorities for a considerable time.

To ensure the consumer receives pure and wholesome food; control is exercised over the whole range of production or manufacture and distribution. Strict standards of hygiene are required of premises and personnel, and foodstuffs must conform to the many and varied requirements relating to fitness for consumption, composition, preservatives, colouring and other additives, and labelling.

This requires the inspection of manufacturing or processing, storage and retail premises and of transport vehicles and stalls; the registration or licensing of premises where certain specified activities are carried on; the inspection of foods and the sampling of foods for chemical and bacteriological investigation.

Samples taken for chemical analysis

Samples taken this year for general chemical analysis numbered 178 of which 12 were reported on adversely.

The type of commodities sampled were as follows:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Meat Products...	45	5
Fish Products...	15	2
Milk and Cream..	22	1
Icecream.....	9	1
Cheese.....	20	-
Beverages.....	11	-
Fats.....	5	-
Dried Fruit and Vegetables	8	-
Bread.....	4	-
Vinegar.....	7	-
Miscellaneous...	32	3

The three miscellaneous samples found to be unsatisfactory were all of prepacked uncooked chipped potatoes from separate sources and all contained sulphur dioxide in excess of the 50 parts per million permitted. Each of the producers was warned and advised and one, whose sample had contained as much as 230 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide gave up the business. The others, whose excess had been very much smaller, adjusted their processes and produced satisfactory products.

The unsatisfactory sample of milk was one taken informally at a milk bar and was a retail sale for consumption on the premises. It was found to contain added water to the extent of 4.7%. Subsequent formal samples failed to produce a similar result and it seems possible that on the one

occasion some of the final rinse water had been left in the pipes of the dispenser after washing.

Letters of caution were issued by the Council in respect of four samples of meat pies of various kinds, one sample of pork sausages and one sample of fish cakes all of which contained less meat or fish respectively than required by foods standards orders. Having regard to the circumstances of each case legal proceedings were not considered necessary.

Pesticide Residues in Food

Twenty-four samples were taken specifically for examination for residual pesticides and all proved satisfactory.

Bacteriological Sampling

Four hundred and forty-eight samples were taken for bacteriological investigation, these included 175 of milk and 122 of icecream, the others being mainly of meat products, sliced meats and cream.

The report on 30 of the samples of other foods, mainly sliced meats, gave rise to sufficient doubt as to justify careful investigation of the hygienic practices at the establishments concerned. Advice was given as necessary.

The examination results for ice-cream classify the samples according to a provisional grade. Because of the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of icecream too much attention is not paid to the result for any single sample. Judgement is based rather on the series of samples and it is expected that, over a period, at least 50% of the samples for any one source should fall into grade 1, at least 80% into grade 1 or 2 and none in grade 4. Detailed investigations are carried out whenever a sample falls into grade 4 or if an undue number fall into grade 3.

The following table shows the results for the 122 icecream samples taken this year:-

Provisional Grade	Number of Samples	% of Total	Remarks
1	74	60.6%	Good
2	22	18%	Satisfactory
3	13	10.7%	Unsatisfactory
4	13	10.7%	Very Unsatisfactory

The following table shows the results for the 175 samples of milk taken:-

Designation	No. of Samples	Results of Tests							
		Phosphatase		Meth. Blue		Turbidity		Colony Count	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Untreated	10	-	-	9 (9 void)	1	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	114	114	-	100	5	-	-	-	-
Sterilised	36	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-

Antibiotics in Milk

Ten samples of untreated milk were tested for the presence of antibiotics which may be found in milk from cows which have been recently subject to veterinary treatment. All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

Brucella Abortus

The ten samples of untreated milk were also examined for the presence of Brucella Abortus and all were reported negative.

Milk Distribution

Milk is sold from 226 premises in the town; licence holders sell heat treated milk from five different sources.

The following table shows the number of licences in force for the various special designations.

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Untreated	18
Pasteurised	156
Sterilised	216
Ultra-heat Treated	4

Food Hygiene

The enforcement of food hygiene legislation has long been

a responsibility of public health authorities and the bulk of the work in this field comprises the inspection of premises, the observation of practices and the remedying of faults by advice guidance and, if necessary legal action.

This aspect of the work has continued with 1671 inspections during the year; and unfortunately it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in one instance when a fine of £100 was imposed.

For some years, however, it has been felt that more should be done to educate food workers in this aspect of their duties than could be achieved when they are busy with their routine tasks.

Consequently a start was made this year by offering short food hygiene courses for food workers during their working hours. Approaches to many of the food manufacturers and retailing companies in the town showed that there was a ready willingness on the part of employers to release staff for this purpose. The indications were that at least 150 persons would be enrolled initially.

The courses offered were of three two-hour lectures. As an additional inducement an optional examination was made available at the end of the course so that successful candidates might obtain a certificate and badge to show for their efforts. The examination is run under the auspices of the St. John Association and for this purpose a Special Centre of the Association was formed in the Public Health Inspectorate. The lectures are given by Inspectors, who also act as examiners, on an alternating basis.

The first few classes were held before the end of the year and it was arranged that the Mayor would officially present the certificates to those who had successfully taken the examination. All those who attended had opted to take it and most were successful. Further courses have already been arranged to be held at monthly intervals for the first half of 1971.

Classification of Premises

The Minister requires annual reports to show the number and types of food premises in the town and the extent to which they comply with requirements for personal and equipment washing. This information is given in the following table in which the premises are classified according to the principal trade carried on.

Class	No. of Premises	Fitted to Comply Reg. 16	Reg. 19 Applicable	Fitted to Comply Reg. 19
Butchers.....	78	78	78	78
Bakers/Confectioners....	36	36	36	36
Fish Fryers.....	36	36	36	36
Fish Mongers.....	13	13	13	13
Grocers/General Dealers.	225	225	222	222
Greengrocers.....	45	45	44	44
Bakehouse.....	24	24	24	24
Catering.....	95	95	95	95
Public houses/Clubs.....	119	119	119	119
Foodstores/Warehouses...	12	12	11	11
Ice-cream Manufacturers.	7	7	7	7
Miscellaneous.....	147	147	140	140

Premises registered under Sect. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(a) For the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream - 365

(b) For the manufacture or preparation of sausage,
potted, pickled or preserved food..... - 181

Meat Inspection

All slaughtering of animals for meat for human consumption is done at the Public Abattoir and animals, carcasses and offal are inspected in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year was 25,025.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	Cows	Calves	Other Bovines	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed.....	480	-	2,734	17,341	4,470
Number inspected.....	480	-	2,734	17,341	4,470
All diseases excepted TB and C. Bovis					
Whole carcasses condemned -	2	-	-	13	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned.....	419	-	1,398	2,311	1,249
Percentage affected with disease other than T.B. or C. Bovis.....	87.7	-	51.1	13.4	28
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned -	-	-	-	-	-
Parts or organs condemned -	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned -	-	-	-	-	-
Parts or organs.-	-	-	-	-	-
Submitted to treatment by refrigeration -	-	-	-	-	-

Poultry Processing

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Disposal of Unfit Food

Condemned meat is collected under contract for processing by heat treatment but before leaving the abattoir it is thoroughly stained with a green dye. All other condemned food is destroyed by arrangement with the Cleansing Superintendent, usually by incineration.

The total weight of meat rejected at the abattoir was 10 tons 15 cwt. 23 lbs.

Other foods condemned amounted to 11 tons 111 lbs. made up as follows:-

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Fresh meat.....	-	12	14
Cooked meat and meat products	-	1	30
Canned meats.....	2	5	15
Other canned foods.....	4	0	89
Frozen food.....	1	15	43
Miscellaneous.....	2	6	32

HOUSING

The most notable point in this field is the steadily increasing interest in improving those houses which are otherwise sound and can be expected to have a useful life but which lack the facilities which are now considered essential. The effect of the 1969 Act with its considerably increased benefits has resulted in a doubling of applications made since the Act came into operation and towards the end of the year there were indications that interest in improvement possibilities was further increasing.

Although much time is having to be devoted to this aspect, other housing work is continuing as before. This includes slum clearance, the ensuring of satisfactory standards in multiple occupied houses, ensuring satisfactory standards of repair, and inspections in connection with applications for qualification certificates and certificates of disrepair.

Improvement Grants

The number of applications approved during the year are as follows:-

Improvement (Discretionary) Grants:

Number of dwellings in respect of which applications	approved - 122
Total amount of grant approved	- £48,100.00
Average grant per dwelling improved	- £394.26

Standard Grants:

Number of dwellings in respect of which applications	approved - 57
Total amount of grant half cost up to maximum of	- £10,630.00
Average maximum grant per dwelling improved	- £186.65

Qualification Certificates

The 1969 Act provided the opportunity for landlords to have controlled tenancies converted to regulated tenancies if the dwelling satisfied the standards of fitness and was already equipped with all the standard amenities. The procedure involves obtaining from the Council a qualification certificate which certifies the satisfactory condition

of the dwelling. Having obtained a certificate however the tenancy did not become a regulated one until dates in 1971 or 1972, according to rateable value.

Apparently because of that provision few applications were received until the latter part of the year and it was only in the last few weeks that any real interest was shown and applications were received in quantity. Tenants are sent a copy of the application and are allowed a month to submit their own representations before the dwelling is inspected and a decision made.

Applications for Qualification Certificates:-

Applications received	- 34
Pending at 31.12.70.	- 20
Qualification Certificates issued	- 6
Qualification Certificates refused	- 8
	(4 lacking facilities 4 not in good repair)

The improvement of a controlled tenancy to a satisfactory standard also enables the owner to obtain a qualification certificate and provisional certificates are issued when proposals for improvement are approved. The final certificate is issued after the improvements have been satisfactorily completed.

Applications for Provisional Qualification Certificates:-

Applications received	- 40
Pending	- 12
Provisional Certificates issued	- 29
Qualification Certificates issued	- 8

Rent Acts - Certificates of Disrepair:

No. of applications received for	
Certificates of Disrepair	- 7
No. of applications granted	- 4
No. of applications refused	- 3
No. of Certificates issued	- 3
No. of undertakings received	- 1
No. of Certificates cancelled	- 1
No. of applications for certification that	
undertakings have been complied with	- 2
	granted - 1
	refused - 1

With regard to the three applications that were refused: two were refused because alleged defects did not exist and in the third case the work was completed after the application was made.

Slum Clearance

Areas represented in 1970.

Area	Date	Dwellings	Families	Persons
Robertson Street...	11.2.70	398	395	872
Mile End Road No. 2	11.2.70	4	4	6
Brinkburn Street...	11.2.70	38	37	87
Gordon Street.....	11.3.70	157	155	325
Wilkinson Street...	7.10.70	19	15	38
Totals		616	606	1,328

Orders confirmed

Area	Date Confirmed	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Represented
Empress Street.....	26.2.70	2.12.69	12.2.69
Mile End Road No. 1	26.2.70.	2.12.69	12.2.69
Brinkburn Street...	21.7.70	None	11.2.69.

Individual Unfit Houses

In addition to the above, seventeen dwellings were represented as being unfit for habitation and not capable of being made fit at reasonable expense; appropriate orders were made and the affected families rehoused.

Overcrowding

During the course of inspections of the clearance areas represented this year twelve of the dwellings or 1.9% of the whole were found to be overcrowded. Seven of nine other dwellings specifically inspected for this purpose were found to be overcrowded.

Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in town but a number of premises are licensed as Seamen's Lodging Houses. The number of these has now reduced to five providing lodgings for a maximum of 51 seamen.

Eighteen inspections were made during the year and conditions have been reasonably satisfactory.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

There are now 50 houses in the town considered, for practical purposes, to be houses in multiple occupation and these comprise 265 lettings in all. Twenty-four are solely or mainly let to single men, the majority being students. Twenty-four did not fully meet the standard required at some part of the year though none was seriously deficient. In the appropriate cases the owners were requested to remedy deficiencies and at the end of the year all but six were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION CONTROL

Domestic

The Council's No. 4 Smoke Control Order came into operation on 1st November and orders were made and confirmed for No. 5 and No. 6 areas. These will become operative on 1st November, next year.

In the first four areas in which orders are now operative there are 4,835 premises. In Nos. 5 and 6 areas combined there are a further 1,893 premises.

In addition a report on No. 7 area comprising 810 Corporation owned houses was presented to the Council late in the year but the order had not been submitted for confirmation at the years end.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

An indication of improvement in atmospheric pollution subsequent upon the introduction of smoke control measures can be gained from the following graphs. They show levels of of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air as measured daily by an instrument at Stanhope Parade which is on the extreme

north westerly corner of the area now covered by smoke control orders. It is still subject to pollution on three quarters from areas not yet covered by orders. It is apparent that the improvement is due at least largely to the control of domestic emissions because it is greatest in the winter months.

The comparison is between average monthly levels for 1970 and the combined averages for 1964 - 1966 inclusive, the three years before the introduction of the smoke control programme. Throughout the greater part of 1970 there were three areas covered by orders with a fourth becoming operative on 1st November. It may be reasonable to conclude that this latter is responsible for the further downward trend at the end of the year.

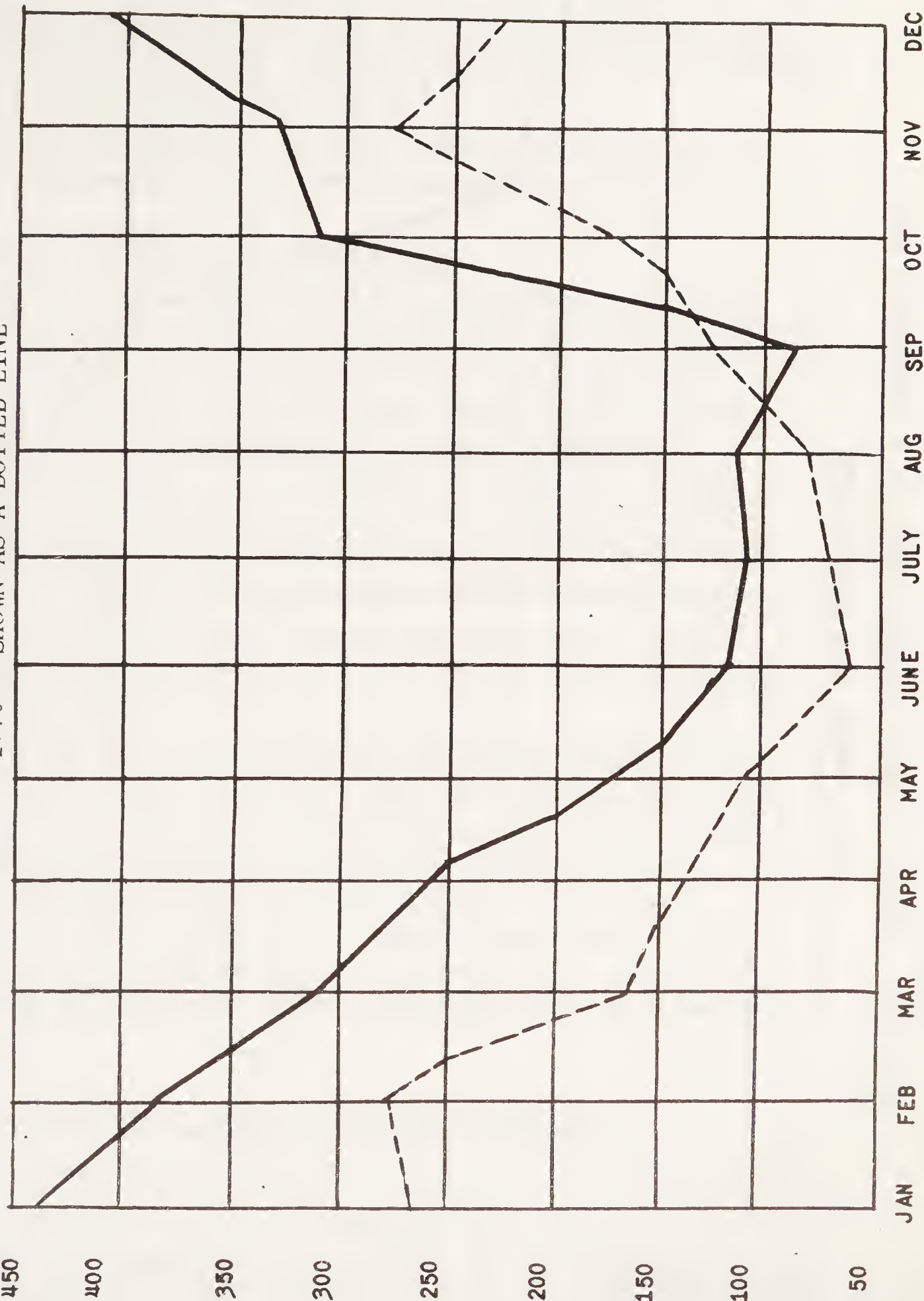
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COMPARISON OF SMOKE IN THE ATMOSPHERE

1964/1966 - PRIOR TO SMOKE CONTROL SHOWN AS A CONTINUOUS LINE

1970 - SHOWN AS A DOTTED LINE

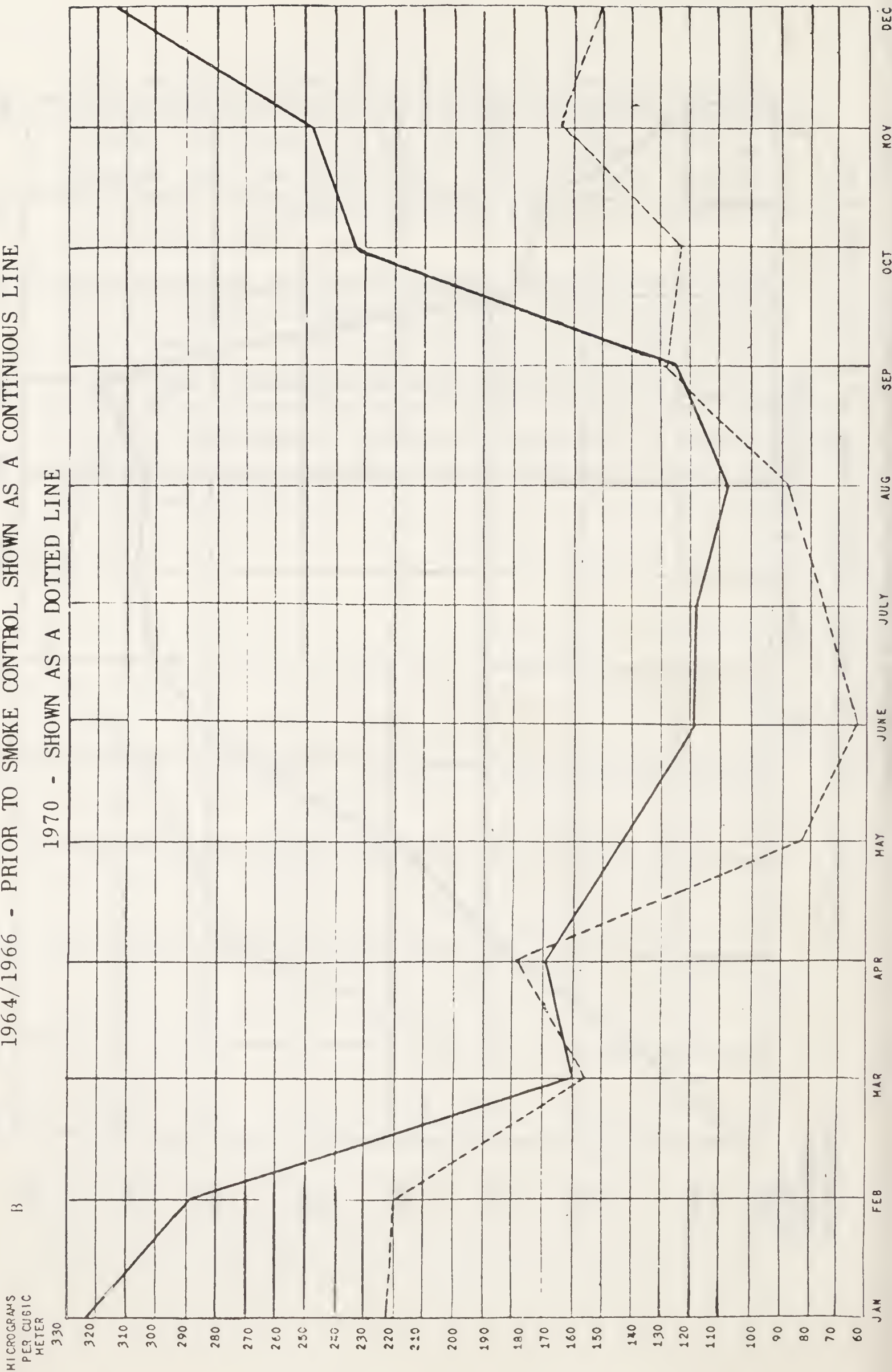
MICROGRAMS
PER CUBIC
METRE



COMPARISON OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE

1964/1966 - PRIOR TO SMOKE CONTROL SHOWN AS A CONTINUOUS LINE

1970 - SHOWN AS A DOTTED LINE



Industrial

Formal approval was given to the heights of twelve chimneys which were either to be newly constructed or used in connection with a change of furnace. In a number of other instances, where the size of the furnaces concerned did not necessitate formal approval of chimney height, informal advice and approval was offered.

The specifications for one new furnace was received for "prior approval" and approval was given.

CONTROL OF RODENTS AND OTHER PESTS

The number of premises found to be infested with rats or mice following complaint or survey was 625. Of these, only 74 were rat infestations which is a notably low figure and compares with 127 the previous year. On the other hand mice are proving to be more difficult to eradicate, a fact now being widely recognised, and the number of infestations has increased from 441 in 1969 to 551 in 1970. Of the premises infested by either type of rodent 356 were dwellings against 410 the previous year.

The sewerage systems in the Borough were twice treated against rat infestation with 816 baiting points used and only 14 "takes".

Insect and other pest problems dealt with numbered 308. Although this is an increase from the previous years 256 the types of pest dealt with are not particularly notable and the increase can be attributed to the fact that problems of this type in Council houses, which had previously been dealt with by Housing Department staff, became the responsibility of this Department during the year: 96 of the infestations dealt with were in Council houses.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK 1970

Complaints received	1,526
(a) Inspections and Investigations:	
Houses; Inspected:	
Under Public Health Acts	663
Under Housing Acts	503
Improvement Grants	246

Houses Re-inspected:	
Under Public Health or Housing Acts	1,030
Improvement Grants	422
Houses in multiple occupation	55
Seamen's Lodging Houses	18
Verminous or dirty premises	61
Other nuisances	190
Drainage:	
Visits	124
Works supervised	36
Tests applied	734
Infectious Diseases:	
Cases investigated	106
Visits of surveillance	58
Visits re pathological specimens etc.	148
Overcrowding:	
Houses inspected for this purpose	9
Number of above found to be overcrowded	7
Factories:	
Power	7
Non-Power	71
Building and engineering works	7
Outworkers premises	6
Offices, Shops, Workplaces	820
Offensive trades	5
Places of public entertainment	9
Pet shops	12
Barbers and hairdressers	13
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	
Samples taken	12
Swimming baths	
Samples taken - bacteriological	182
Pharmacy and poisons	16
Food premises and stalls and vehicles	1,662
Inspection of unsound food	229
Condemnation certificates issued	1,496
Food and Drugs Samples taken:	
Chemical	202
Bacteriological	448

Water supply	
Chemical	6
Bacteriological	108
Atmospheric Pollution:	
Inspections of industrial fuel burning appliances	23
Smoke observations - half hour	2
Smoke observations - casual	44
Smoke control area inspections	4,667
(b) Notices Served:	
Public Health and Housing Act:	
Intimation notices	474
Statutory notices	92
South Shields Corporation Acts	38
Factories Acts	5
Food and Drugs Act	175
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	5
Clean Air Act	5
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	83

